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[Text of the Central Committee Report to the
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AGRICULTURE 'WHITE PAPER' EXAMINES FARM IMPORTS

OW090424 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, April 9 (KYODO) -- Early liberalization of imports of farm produce is difficult in the light of the present situation faced by Japan's agriculture and in view of many problems still remaining to be solved. This was stressed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in its annual white paper on agriculture announced on Friday.

On the problem of liberalization of farm produce imports, the white paper said it was important to take appropriate measures on the matter while maintaining harmony with sound development of domestic agriculture. It said problems exist in taking hasty action on the matter.

The white paper said the country's agricultural and farming villages were fulfilling their role of forming a healthy regional society and maintaining the natural environment besides working for a stable supply of foodstuffs.

It said labor productivity in Japan's agriculture rose at an annual rate of 5.6 percent between fiscal 1965 and 1980. This, it said, was due chiefly to technological innovations and efforts to overcome such adverse conditions as a drop in farm acreage. It stressed that it was necessary for the agriculture industry to work for structural improvement in the future.

Faced with the increasing severity of Japan-U.S. trade friction and criticism raised by the second ad hoc Administrative Reform Council that the government is taking an overprotective policy toward agriculture, this year's white paper cited further improvement of agricultural productivity based on structural improvements as the biggest task faced by Japan's agricultural industry. It strongly appealed for raising productivity through technological innovation and expanding the scope of agriculture.

The white paper also said:

-- Since Japan's rate of reliance on imports of farm produce is high, even a minimal shortage in basic foodstuffs will pose dangers of big social confusion and uneasiness. Therefore, a stabilized supply of foodstuffs has become increasingly important.

-- Japan's imports of farm products already have reached a high level and a sharp increase as in the past cannot be anticipated in the future when viewed from movements of foodstuffs in the future based on international cooperation. It noted that various advanced countries were taking protective measures on farm products in accordance with their domestic situation.

-- Amid increases in the food supply-demand situation since the middle part of the 1960's, the nation's food supply structure has shifted to a dual structure composition with the self-sufficiency rate for some items being high and that of others drastically low. The overall self-sufficiency rate for food, excluding feed, stands at 72 with that of grain registering 33 percent.

-- Prices in Japan of such products as wheat, rice and beef are sharply higher than international levels while those of chicken, eggs and pork are lower.

-- The per capita consumption of rice in fiscal 1980 declined 1.1 percent due to the effects of a drop in real income and the abnormally cool summer. Rice consumption is still showing a declining trend.

-- The number of farming households declined at a slow annual rate of 1.3 percent between 1979 and 1981. There were a total of 1.04 million households having males exclusively engaged in farming in 1981, accounting for 23 percent of the total farming households.

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING

SK090002 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2332 GMT 7 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 8 April commentator's article: "Criminal Confab Rendering the Situation Strained on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] A very unusual event took place in South Korea. In the midst of the large-scale military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982," stated against our republic for 2 months, which is reaching its climax, turning the land of South Korea into a war zone closely resembling a real war, the so-called 14th annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting was held recently in Seoul. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger; Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Long, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, those who plan and execute U.S. war policy, came to South Korea and supervised this meeting.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists regarded the Security Consultative Meeting as very important in implementing the policy for invading Korea. At the end of the meeting, a joint communique was issued. Babbling about a military buildup in the North and its aggressive posture and saying that the security of the South Korean puppets is a key to the peace of Northeast Asia and vital to the security of the United States, the joint communique emphasized beefing up the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army. According to the joint communique, the United States checked the plan to step up the military strength of the puppets and the conditions of the war industry in South Korea, pledged to increase its military aid to the puppet clique and signed an agreement to speedily transfer war materiel to the puppet clique in the event of an emergency.

In the joint communique, Weinberger babbled that the United States will remain a Pacific power, that the United States' nuclear umbrella would continue to provide additional security to the puppet clique and that the functioning of the U.S. command, labeled the UN Command, would continue.

The joint communique issued at the end of the 14th annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting is a criminal document on which a new bargain for aggression and nation-selling was signed between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and an aggressive document to trigger a new war against our republic. Through this ignominious communique, the U.S. imperialists not only exposed their attempt to perpetually occupy South Korea and permanently rule it but displayed a vicious nature as bellicose elements and nuclear war maniacs eager to trigger a new war of aggression against the Korean people, in particular a nuclear war. At the same time, the South Korean puppets, a shock brigade to implement the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea, exposed their nature as a treacherous clique running wild against their fellow countrymen, with swords in their mouths.

Simply speaking, the annual South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting between U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and the South Korean puppets was a criminal parley for executing the U.S. imperialists' military strategy and war provocation scheme against Korea. What is more, at a time when an extremely provocative war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" is being staged wildly against our republic, Weinberger flew into the bullet-flying operations and hatched a war plot with the puppets, commanding the operation at the front. This revealed the U.S. imperialists' attempt to provoke a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

Saying that the security of South Korea is vital to the security and in the interest of the United States, Weinberger babbled that he reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to speedily and effectively aid the South Korean puppets in the event of an armed clash on the Korean Peninsula. These are aggressive and outrageous remarks. To say that South Korea, which is located in a distant place thousands of miles away from the U.S. continent across the ocean, is vital to the security of the United States is a doctrine of aggression which can be uttered only by the U.S. imperialists who have a vicious ambition for aggression against Korea.

It is no longer a secret that the U.S. imperialists, who regard South Korea as a vital place for executing their aggressive world strategy, are trying to keep South Korea as a beachhead and a military strategic foothold for world domination and are viciously advancing their war policy against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of occupying South Korea is a military ploy to realize this ambition. Their gibberish about quick and efficient support is a pledge that they will not hesitate to ignite a war to realize this aggressive ambition. In actuality, the U.S. imperialists used the Security Consultative Meeting as a chance to strengthen the U.S. and puppet forces and step up war preparations in South Korea.

At the meeting, the U.S. imperialists pledged to offer a tremendous amount of foreign military sales credit to the South Korean puppets and to transfer F-16 fighter-bombers and other lethal weapons of various kinds. They also promised that in accordance with the wartime resupply requirement, they would augment stockpiles of war reserve materiel such as ammunition and fuel and transfer \$2 billion of munitions in case of an emergency. In addition, they pledged to continue to improve early warning capabilities, to broaden the exchange of strategic information, to develop joint military exercises and to upgrade the capabilities of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive forces command.

Weinberger said the UN Command should be maintained. This means the United States will continue to seize the prerogative of supreme command and operational command over the puppet army. This war scheme of the U.S. imperialists is a development which cannot be overlooked. This is convincing proof that they are hastening to provoke another war in Korea.

The Security Consultative Meeting showed that the present U.S. administration surpasses its predecessors in advancing along the road of vicious military adventure against the Korean people. Nevertheless, Weinberger shamelessly described the U.S. policy of aggression and war as one to protect something from the threat of the North and to preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula. This is a fraud which can fool no one.

The U.S. imperialists have continued the illegal occupation of half of the land of another country tens of thousands of miles from their mainland for several decades and they continue to disturb peace by committing ceaseless provocations. Still, they describe their war adventure as one for peace and defense. This is, indeed, a sophism of the outradeous aggressors and brigandish logic similar to that of a thief crying: "Stop thief!"

People clearly see the U.S. imperialists' wicked intention to conceal and justify their criminal attempts and schemes. The adventurous moves of the U.S. imperialists to unleash another war of aggression in Korea have reached a more serious phase as they are trying to inveigle the Japanese militarist forces into them.

This time Weinberger visited Japan prior to his visit to South Korea and discussed military affairs with high-ranking Japanese authorities. On the occasion, babbling about the continuation and consolidation of the U.S.-Japan security system and Japan's military role in Asia, he openly called for Japan to increase military expenditures, drastically strengthen the air and naval forces, submarines and fighter-bombers in particular, blockade the Korean Strait and engage in operations in the surrounding waters of our country in case of a contingency. At the same time, he ranted that the military collusion between Japan and the South Korean puppets should be tightened and joint military exercises of the United States, Japan and the puppets be held frequently. Such outbursts by Weinberger betray beyond all doubt a wicked design not only to use Japan as an operational and supply base for the United States but to send Japan's Self-Defense Forces to the Korean front in case of a new war of aggression in Korea.

The Security Consultative Meeting held this time also brought to light the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea is a squalid hireling for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy and war policy.

The puppets begged their masters for reaffirmation of the pledge to fight together in the war against us and for a supply of lethal weapons and war materiel. By so doing, they disclosed their nature as national traitors running amok in scheming to realize the wicked ambition for long-term office under the protection of the aggressors and to attack their compatriots with the support of foreign forces.

The U.S. imperialists' pledge of modern lethal weapons and war materiel to the puppets and augmentation of their war capabilities is aimed at testing the ability of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a fascist murderer and war maniac and using him as a shock brigade in the war against us. The so-called new partnership which the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique clamor about at the Security Consultative Meeting means only that the aggressive and nation-selling collusion between the masters and stooges has reached a new phase and that the military domination and subjugation has been further intensified.

It is clear that the war parley between masters and stooges only aggravates the situation in the Korean Peninsula and creates new obstacles for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Indeed, in Korea today, because of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any time is being created. This draws the deep concern of the progressive world people calling for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Our people and the world's people are closely watching the U.S. imperialists' and puppets' belligerent gibberish and saber rattling with lethal weapons. Our era is one in which people oppose war and demand peace, oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and take the road of independence. The days when a policy of strength won laurels for the aggressors have gone for good. The imperialists' policy of strength and nuclear blackmail is anachronistic.

The U.S. imperialists cannot frighten us with the roar of planes, tanks and gunfire, nor can they quench the South Korean people's growing spirit against fascism and for democracy and reunification. They must realize this. If the South Korean puppet clique continues to follow its masters and run counter to the nation, it will achieve nothing but self-destruction.

If the U.S. imperialists truly desire peace in Korea and in Northeast Asia, they must not commit such reckless things as augmentation of forces and play with fire, but remove the cap of the UN Forces from the heads of U.S. forces in South Korea and immediately withdraw in accordance with the demand of our people and the world's people. At the same time, they must respond to our proposal to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

If they persist in aggravating the situation in the Korean Peninsula and doggedly follow the road of the war despite our people's repeated warnings, they will be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

VRPR REPORTS ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS AT U.S. EMBASSY

SK081321 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] According to a report from the Seoul municipal chapter of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, recently anti-U.S. leaflets were scattered around the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, which frightened embassy employees. The leaflets, which were titled "The United States Should Learn a Due Lesson From the Arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan," carried a message as follows:

We warn -- and urge -- the U.S. Embassy: The arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an eruption of our people's pent-up anti-U.S. sentiment. The mere sight of the Yankees and the mere mention of the United States give us shivers up our spine. The United States is not a liberator and aid-giver, but an aggressor and plunderer. It is the barbarian of the 20th century with whom we cannot live under the same sky.

Yesterday it was the American Cultural Center in Pusan and Walker Hill [hotel in Seoul] that were gutted. The U.S. Embassy will be gutted in the near future. The United States should learn a due lesson from the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and promptly withdraw. Death to the Yankees! Yankees, go home!

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S 'CONFRONTATION POLICY'

SK090519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan clique again struck up the old theme of "southward invasion" at the recent graduation ceremonies of the puppet military academy and puppet air force academy to shift onto others the responsibility for the heightened tension in the Korean Peninsula and incited "confrontation" with us by "strength." In this connection NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "True Colour of Warmaniac."

Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan called for the "superiority of strength," ranting that only the "building up of strength" based on "huge military power" will make it possible to preserve "peace" and create a climate for "dialogue," the commentary says: This is a false propaganda reversing black and white and brazenfaced argument. It goes on: It is because of the policy of aggression and war pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that peace is endangered and tension heightened in the Korean Peninsula.

Large-scale war exercises are going on against us in South Korea which has turned into a military base, a nuclear base, of several U.S. Army divisions and huge puppet army, and gun and rifle firing against our side is frequent in the Demilitarized Zone. At the recent "South Korea-U.S. annual Security Consultative Meeting" it was agreed to expand exchanges of strategic information, develop joint exercises, improve military sales loan conditions and develop the system for cooperation with the munitions industry of South Korea, and an "agreement" was signed on delivering war supplies needed for wartime emergency to the puppets.

According to the logic of the puppets, the deployment of nuclear weapons and holding of war exercises in South Korea are intended to preserve "peace" in Korea and gun and rifle firing against our side is aimed at holding a "dialogue." To talk about "peace" and "dialogue" while stepping up arms buildup and kicking up war rackets to disturb peace and inciting North-South confrontation to aggravate the situation is a foolish trick to flout public opinion and justify their treacherous acts.

In raising a hue and cry over "southward invasion" and stepping up arms buildup, the Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to prop up with the bayonet the puppet regime facing a crisis, isolated from the people, freeze the division and realise its ambition for long-term office through North-South confrontation and find a way out in the military adventurous policy. This is a dangerous scheme to wreck peace and aggravate the situation in Korea.

Our people are closely watching the reckless war manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. Only when the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and arms buildup and anti-communist confrontation rows there are brought to an end can peace in the Korean Peninsula be preserved. Dialogue, too, will be realised only when hostile acts against us are terminated in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must act with discretion.

MATERIALS ON REELECTION OF KIM IL-SONG AT SPA

Foreign Leaders' Greetings

SK090446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA].

The messages came from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; L. Brezhnev; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda.

Text of NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK080604 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 April editorial: "Manifestation of the Entire People's Boundless Respect for and Trust in the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song"]

[Text] The historic first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] has been convened. This SPA session is a significant one convened at the most glorious time in the history of the development of our republic. At the session, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in high esteem again as president of the DPRK, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire people. Receiving this happy news, the entire people throughout the country are seething with great pride and honor of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded the republic and has strengthened and developed it into an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary government and who has provided today's happiness and a brilliant future. They are extending enthusiastic congratulations to the leader, cherishing their boundless sentiment of reverence.

A long period of time, over a half century, has passed since our revolutionary government took root. Over 30 years have passed since the republic was founded. The status and prestige of the republic under the leadership of the party have been incomparably enhanced, and a great turn is taking place in the development of our revolution. The current SPA session, which opened in such a historic time, will set a new milestone on the road of our republic, advancing along the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and will unfold an infinitely resplendent prospect in the future of the republic.

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the state is an expression of the firm will of our people to hold the leader in high esteem eternally with their firm revolutionary faith and sense of duty and constitutes a firm guarantee for the victorious advance of the revolution. With the reelection of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the state, the might of our republic will be more powerful and its honor and prestige will be infinitely glorified.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The source of our people's happiness and the decisive guarantee for victory in the revolution and construction is in strengthening and developing the republic. The government of the republic is the chuche-oriented revolutionary government founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The invincible might of our republic and its prestige and dignity are all attributable to the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the power of the republic should have not been able to strengthen and develop as the most revolutionary power of the working class of our times and to pride itself on its magnificence. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leading of the republic, we have been able to indefinitely maintain the chuche-oriented trait of the people's government and to strengthen and develop it as a powerful tool for the socialist and communist construction. Nothing can block the advance of this revolutionary government which is under the leadership of the great leader.

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the state is also a historic event which has opened an even brighter vista for the future of our revolution. Our revolution has now reached a higher stage on which the chucheization of society is being carried out. The sacred historic cause of moving toward the future of communism is making a victorious progress under the energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a source of the flawless and triumphant progress of our revolution. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leading of our republic, our revolution can always keep itself alive and advance only along the road of chuche pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu.

Deeply realizing this in their life, our people have a firm faith in the future of the revolution and the republic and are waging a vigorous struggle to safeguard and complete the revolutionary cause. This is a great honor that can be enjoyed only by the people who carry out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader.

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the state is a clear manifestation of our people's boundless respect and admiration for the leader and of their absolute support for and trust in him. Today, with invariable faith, our people endlessly look upon and follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and entrust their destiny to him.

Such a conviction of our people has been consolidated as rock-firm in the arduous and rewarding course of carrying out the revolution and construction under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who has registered immortal achievements for history and mankind, dedicating himself to the freedom and happiness of the people since he embarked on the road of revolution, assuming full responsibility for the destinies of the fatherland and the nation.

Without a leader of their own, our people had to suffer the ruin of the nation and bitter pains in the revolutionary struggle. They greeted a new era of the revolution when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at a time when the nation was at the height of its sufferings, came to the fore of the revolution, holding high the banner of the chuche idea.

The whole course of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities from the days of the anti-Japanese struggle till today is the most glorious history embroidered with his boundless faithfulness to the revolutionary cause of the working class and with his devotion to the fatherland and the people. It is a proud history in which he delivered the nation from a life-or-death crisis and effected a fundamental change in the status of the fatherland and the people. It is a history of creation and construction in which he created epochal miracles and exploits, to the amazement of the era.

All the victories and gains of our revolution and all the things our people cherish as precious are linked to the esteemed name and wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal chuche idea and started our revolution which advances under the banner of independence. This shines as the greatest achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for our revolution and for the development of the times. The chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the revolutionary view of the world of the working class in our times and is the monolithic guiding ideology of our party and the government of the republic. With this great idea created, our fatherland came to shine as the chuche fatherland and our people became powerful and dignified people who hew their own way, assuming full responsibility for their destiny.

All the victories our people registered in the arduous revolutionary struggle for national liberation and for class and mankind emancipation are precious fruitions brought about by the chuche idea. By organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the banner of the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved the cause of the liberation of the fatherland and, in this course, established immortal revolutionary traditions. These traditions are growing into strong roots which, struck deep into the earth, enable our party and people to lead the revolutionary cause, through whatever storms and trials, to the single road of victory.

Having triumphantly led the struggle for building of a new society for the past 40-odd years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has erected in this land a prosperous, independent and sovereign socialist state. Under his wise leadership, a creation of heaven and earth, in the true sense of the word, has taken place in our country in a short period of time. Today our fatherland has become a powerful and dignified socialist power which has an independent revolutionary government, the most superior socialist system, a powerful and self-supportive national economy and self-defense capabilities. In this great fatherland our people are enjoying a happy life, both materially and culturally, guaranteed true political rights and freedom.

Never before in our nation's 5,000-year-long history did our fatherland prosper and enjoy a good reputation as it does today. It is a great achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the fatherland and the people that he has strengthened our revolutionary government into a most authoritative, dignified and invincible government and has consolidated the social system of the state.

Establishing a powerful and mighty government of revolution, which victoriously accelerates the revolutionary cause, is an important issue on which the fate of the country and nation hinges. The path of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities is shining with the proud history in which he has most resplendently achieved the cause for establishing the government of revolution of our era's working class.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our government of the republic has been raised and strengthened as the invincible government of revolution and our country's state and social system have been endlessly consolidated and developed. Thanks to the existence of this mighty government of revolution, our people are able to firmly safeguard the socialist cause and resolutely defend the independence of the country and nation even under the conditions in which the country has been divided and the situation complicated.

Putting forth the issue of achieving the cause of the fatherland's reunification as the supreme task of the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taken much pains for its realization. Conducting energetic diplomatic activities, he has promoted the international solidarity of our revolution and made it possible for the cause against imperialism and for independence to be vigorously accelerated. Therefore, the international voices supporting and encouraging our people's just cause have been rising with each passing day and our republic has been able to make its entity honorably recognized in the international community on an equal footing with the world's countries, small or big.

All these changes and gains in revolution are the precious outcome of the outstanding and tested leadership and the unceasing, energetic struggle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The whole path, which has been pioneered and advanced under the great banner of chuche ideology, has been one of indescribably arduous struggle. During such a historic period, our people have had to surmount rigorous hardships on which the fate of revolution depends. Because they have held in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the forefront of the revolution, our people have been able to traverse the path to victory without any deviation.

Always from the firm chuche-oriented standpoint, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the most correct lines, policies, strategy and tactics, all of which meet the demands of our revolution and people's aspirations. He has wisely led all struggles to victory. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's iron will, revolutionary principle, dexterous organizational skill and extraordinary driving force are the basic sources which have made it possible for our people to gain invincible victories by indomitably fighting in the severe flames of war and building on the ashes after the war.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has resplendently resolved several thousands or tens of thousands of problems arising in leading the party and the government of the republic with inexhaustible energy. He also takes full charge of and triumphantly leads the work in all sectors such as political, economic, military and diplomatic affairs.

In the solemn march for accomplishment of the decisions of the party's sixth congress, the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- are being vigorously accelerated and new upsurges are being created on all fronts of socialist construction. Without the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is leading the revolution and construction without meeting any stalemate or standstill, we could not imagine all these achievements.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly resolved all historic tasks put forth by the times and revolution with extraordinary and tested leadership and has made truly great achievements. These achievements serve as the firm foundation for the victory of revolution and for the boundless prosperity of the republic and as immortal assets which will eternally shine forever in the future of communism.

Because of his devoted contributions to the fatherland and people and the great achievements he has made before the times and the nation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is absolutely supported and trusted by the people. This SPA session clearly shows how warm and ardent are all people's high esteem and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Reelecting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president is a manifestation of the rock-firm determination and will of our people who hold the leader in high esteem forever and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Since they held in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the great leader in the early days, our people have maintained immaculate and pure loyalty and a sense of revolutionary duty, upholding the leader's leadership. Resolutely safeguarding and defending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and devotedly struggling for realizing the leader's ideology and leadership, under any circumstances, has become our people's proud tradition.

Since our government of revolution was founded, our people have always held the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as its head and have struggled while firmly uniting around the party and leader. This shows how intense our people's loyalty is. The farther the revolution marches and as time passes, the loftier is the noble character of our people, who firmly trust in and follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Today, the greatness and energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who leads the revolution and construction to endless upsurges, are making it possible for our people to look ahead to the brilliant future of the republic. Our people have totally entrusted themselves to the leader's care and are vigorously marching forward to realize the leader's grand plans.

The first session of the Seventh SPA loftily reelected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president, reflecting the unanimous aspirations and ardent loyalty of all people across the country. There are no such people in the world as our people who thoroughly and resolutely hold the leader of the revolution in high esteem. Today we are faced with the heavy tasks of vigorously accelerating revolution and construction and of consummating to the end the cause for remodelling the whole society on the chuche idea, upholding the leadership of the great leader. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Devotedly struggling for consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche, which the young Korean communists started, is a sacred duty of our party members and workers.

The first session of the Seventh SPA will advance the struggle for further accelerating the revolution and construction by thoroughly accomplishing the grand programs for struggle put forth by the party's sixth congress. In this way, our people's struggle will become a more rewarding one and a brighter prospect will spread before our revolution. All party members and workers should vigorously launch into the struggle for the prosperity of the republic with lofty aspiration and confidence in victory, and with high revolutionary zeal and overflowing fighting spirit. Holding the leader in high esteem and treasuring the great national dignity and pride in carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a decisive guarantee for strengthening and developing the republic and for consummating the chuche cause.

The long historical experience of the revolutionary struggle shows that the greatness of a nation depends on that of its leader and the future of a people on the wisdom of their leader. Cherishing this precious truth, we should devote ourselves to upholding and defending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Only when they imitate and inherit the unyielding revolutionary spirit demonstrated by young communists in the days when the road of the Korean revolution was first paved can party members and working people triumphantly advance the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Having faith in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great revolutionary ideology, the monolithic guiding ideology of our party and the government of the republic, we should add lustre to the chuche fatherland and consolidate the leader's revolutionary achievements.

The glorious KWP organizes and encourages all the victories of our people and leads the republic on the single road of victory. A reliable guarantee for the republic's everlasting prosperity lies in thoroughly embodying the leadership of our party. Party members and working people should thoroughly realize our party's noble will and intent to add lustre to our republic founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Strengthening the people's government is an essential demand for triumphantly accelerating the revolution under the slogan of remodelling society on the chuche idea. People's government organs are a powerful weapon which ensures the party's leadership in the revolution and construction. Government organs should discharge their duties in such a way as to conform to the will of the party and establish the revolutionary discipline of unanimously respecting the decisions and instructions of the party. If so, the revolutionary government of our workers and farmers can be strengthened into the most revolutionary government which creditably realizes the cause of the party.

Functionaries of government organs at every level should work faithfully as public servants by continuously improving their work methods and styles so that the people's government can fully discharge its duties as a weapon of proletarian dictatorship. Party members and working people should vigorously march forward, cherishing the great joy and pride that they have upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the state. By so doing, they can create new miracles and exploits elsewhere in the country and effect a decisive turn in implementing the cause of remodelling society on the chuche idea.

The revolutionary cause of our people vigorously advancing under the banner of the great chuche idea is invincible. Only a greater victory and glory lie ahead of the republic. Rallied firm around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, let us all more vigorously march forward for the ultimate victory of our revolution and the development of the republic.

Rallies Hail Reelection

SK081048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 8 (KCNA) -- Mass meetings hailing the election of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK were held in Haeju, Sinuiju, Sariwon and Nampo on April 7.

Portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms of the meetings. Present there were leading functionaries of local party and government bodies, economic organs and working people's organisations and working people. Speeches were made at the meetings.

The speakers said that the reelection of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic Republic of Korea is an expression of the entire people's absolute trust in, boundless reverence for and intense loyalty to the respected leader who ushered in a new era of independence under the banner of the great chuche idea and has led the Korean revolution to a shining victory and bestowed the present glory and happiness upon them, overcoming manifold trials and obstacles in more than half a century long period.

Whenever we think of his imperishable revolutionary feats in bringing the national desire and people's idea to brilliant materialization by making tireless efforts for 70 years with the heavy burdens of the arduous Korean revolution upon his shoulders, we feel national pride in having him at the head of the party and the republic, said the speakers. His election as president of the republic, they noted, shows the rock-firm will of our people to carry through to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche which started in the Paektu forest.

As our people attend the great leader who, with extraordinary intelligence, superb leadership and lofty communist virtues, stands in the van of revolution indicating the road of victory and bestowing glory upon them, their life is the worthiest and happiest and the future of our fatherland is bright, the speakers said.

Noting that his far-reaching plan to bring a communist paradise to our people is being carried into a brighter reality under the energetic guidance of the glorious party center, the speakers declared: No force can block our people's onward movement toward the bright future of socialism and communism under the leadership of the party. By invariably having the great leader at the high post of president, our revolution will continue to vigorously advance along the road of victory and glory under the banner of the chuche idea, they said, and renewed their determination to devote their all to the struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche, holding him in high esteem.

The speakers also manifested their resolve to continue the vigorous struggle for successfully carrying out the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea and accelerating the independent reunification of the country, rallied closer around the great leader and the glorious party centre. Letters to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings.

FOREIGN LEADERS TO VISIT ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK090053 [Editorial Report] Pyongyang KCNA in English on 6, 7 and 8 April reports that the following foreign leaders will "shortly" visit the DPRK on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song: Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; Paulo Muwanga, vice president of the Republic of Uganda; Mohamed Abdelaziz, chairman of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of Polisario; and Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GIFT FROM CHINESE PARTY

SK090507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 8 received a gift sent by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were Jiang Guanghua, director of the Reception Bureau of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his entourage who brought the gift and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was present on the occasion.

Director of the Reception Bureau, Jiang Guanghua conveyed greetings from Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and briefed him on the content of the gift the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China had prepared, representing the respect and reverence of the Chinese people for him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and other leading cadres of the party and government for the gift and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CULTURAL ACCORD WITH POLAND SIGNED 29 MAR

SK090009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 9 (KCNA) -- A 1982-83 plan for cultural interchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Warsaw on March 29, according to a report.

The plan was signed by the DPRK ambassador to Poland and a Polish vice-minister of foreign affairs.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION RETURNS -- Pyongyang, April 7 -- The scientific and technical delegation of our country headed by Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, returned home on April 6 by plane after attending the second scientific and technical ministerial meeting of the Asian and Pacific regional countries which was held in the Philippines. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA English 0424 GMT 7 Apr 82 SK]

GOVERNMENT TO LAUNCH COUNTERESPIONAGE CAMPAIGN

SK090852 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, April 9 (YONHAP) -- The South Korea Government will launch a one-month-long counter-espionage campaign beginning Saturday, which will include the granting of amnesty to those who surrender, Culture and Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo said Friday.

Yi said that during the one month period, the government will ignore the past activities of North Korean agents and provide them with jobs for a new life.

Yi said North Korean authorities are currently urging their agents in the South to spread anti-American sentiment and social disorder by creating disturbances such as campus demonstrations and arsons at American facilities. Yi called on all South Korean citizens to intensify their anti-communist and self-defense attitudes.

ROK-BUILT COMBAT AIRCRAFT TO DEBUT IN 1982

SK090130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday said that the Republic of Korea's first locally manufactured combat aircraft will make its debut this year.

"The air force will mark an epoch this year by flying the first combat aircraft manufactured by our own hands," the chief executive said.

Addressing a commencement ceremony of the Air Force Academy, Chon said that the nation has endeavored to develop the heavy and chemical industries, particularly for the self-supply of modern combat fighters.

"The only way to prevent another war (on the Korean Peninsula) is to possess a military strength which is far superior to that of the enemy which tries to trigger a war," President Chon said. "When we possess strong power," Chon went on, "those who attempt to invade us will have to abandon their (aggressive) scheme."

The president highly evaluated the role of the air force in the initial stage of modern war. "This is why all the countries of the world exert all-out efforts to develop highly sophisticated war planes," he said.

Touching on the world situations, the president warned of the aggressive scheme of the North Korean communists and uneasiness and uncertainty in the development of the international situations.

"Uncertainty and uneasiness in the world have increased in the wake of military and political confrontations based on ideologies as well as economic conflicts," the president said.

In addition, Chon said, the North Korean regime has conducted various provocative acts, threatening the republic's survival and the peace of the Korean Peninsula, while ignoring the nation's desire, as well as the world's, to see the peaceful reunification of the country. In this situation, the best way for the nation to keep its survival is to foster and preserve its own strength, the president said.

TSEDENBAL GREETS SRV'S LE DUAN ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

OW090742 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1432 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Following is the full text of the telegram sent by Mongolian leaders to Comrade Le Duan.

City of Hanoi. Dear Comrade Le Duan: Allow me on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and all the Mongolian people and on my own behalf to convey the most cordial congratulations and best wishes to you on the occasion of your 75th birthday.

In the MPR you are well known and deeply respected as a loyal son of the Vietnamese people, the closest comrade in arms of Ho Chi Minh, one of the senior figures of the Indochinese liberation and revolutionary movements and a staunch communist and internationalist. As a prominent SRV party and state figure you, Comrade Le Duan, have given all your energies to the cause of socialist construction in your country, to the defense of its independence and revolutionary gains from the encroachments of imperialist and hegemonic forces and to strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

Mongolian Communists and all our people note with a feeling of deep satisfaction your great personal contribution to the cause of strengthening the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our parties and countries and between the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples.

On this notable day of your jubilee I most sincerely wish you, dear Comrade Le Duan, sound health, long life and great new successes in your tireless activities for the benefit of the fraternal Vietnamese people and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium
Ulaanbaatar City, 7 April 1982

TSEDENBAL MARKS REELECTION OF DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

OW090506 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, sent a congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK CC [Korean Workers Party Central Committee], president of the DPRK, on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

Y. Tsedenbal wished Kim Il-song great successes in his work to the benefit of the fraternal Korean people and in his activity aimed at implementing the national striving for a peaceful democratic reunification of Korea and consolidating peace and security in Asia and in the world.

BATMONH GREETS DPRK PREMIER ON REELECTION

OW090502 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1703 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Apr (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, sent a congratulatory telegram to Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, on the occasion of his election to the post.

J. Batmonh wished Yi Chong-ok new successes in work aimed at implementing the tasks of the country's socialist construction put forward by the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, in the name of a peaceful reunification of his homeland.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES LE DUAN ON BIRTHDAY

BK090909 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1505 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin on 7 April sent a greetings message to VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and in his own name, General Secretary Heng Samrin wished General Secretary Le Duan the best of health. Recently, he went on to say, the Fifth VCP Congress reelected you as general secretary. I am firmly convinced that under your leadership, comrade, the entire party and all the people of Vietnam will successfully carry out their revolutionary tasks, making an important contribution to the revolutionary cause of our three Indochinese countries and to the international communist and workers movement.

May the special relations between our parties and our peoples bloom with the passing of time.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S PUJA

Hun Sen Meeting

BK071345 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] On the second day of its visit to the PRK -- 6 April -- the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the HPR, held talks at the Chamka Mon presidential palace at 1500 with the delegation of the PRK Foreign Ministry led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK.

Attending the talks on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sieng Saran, assistant to the minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade (Trok Saroeun), deputy chief of the USSR and East Europe department.

On the Hungarian side were Comrade Ferenc Szabo, director of the general department; Comrade Alfred Almasi, HPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; and Comrade (Tibor Zavey), secretary to the minister.

The talks mainly centered on the bilateral cooperation and a number of international issues of common interests. The two sides expressed complete unanimity of views on all questions raised.

The Hungarian delegation expressed elation at and satisfaction with the brilliant successes achieved by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP during the past 3 years and regarded them as proof of a most stinging defeat of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, U.S. imperialists and their reactionary stooges. It noted that despite the latter's all-out efforts, the present stable situation in the PRK remains irreversible.

Evaluating the brilliant outcome of the Kampuchea-Hungary fraternal friendly relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the fruitful cooperation between the two countries, cooperation which grows steadily stronger in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

Regarding the situation prevailing in Southeast Asia at present, the two sides were unanimous that the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists and U.S. imperialists who have brought pressure to bear on the ASEAN countries to conduct hostile activities against the Indochinese countries are the ones responsible for the present tension in the region.

The Hungarian side stressed that the initiatives put forward by the fifth Indochinese foreign ministers conference in Vientiane are an effective step toward establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Examining the worsening situation in various regions of the world, the two sides vehemently condemned the militarist policy of the Reagan administration and its allies who are doing their utmost to intensify nuclear and chemical arms race, to increase tension and to put pressure on as well as launch wanton aggressive acts against national liberation movements and countries pursuing the line of independence, peace and social progress in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region.

Regarding this question, the two sides held that mobilizing the forces of socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world constitutes an effective weapon against the aggressive and hegemonic policy of the international reactionaries with the United States as the ringleader.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of brotherhood and complete mutual understanding.

Cooperation Accord

BK071355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Following a 3-day official visit to the PRK by the Hungarian delegation, at 1530 on 7 April a ceremony was held at the Vat Phnum Hotel to sign a cooperation agreement between the Kampuchean and Hungarian Foreign Ministries by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR].

Comrade Alfred Almasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the HPR to the PRK also attended the ceremony..

Chan Si Meeting

BK090918 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received visiting Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee in Phnom Penh on 7 April.

Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting. Alfred Almasi, Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea, was also present.

On this occasion Chan Si expressed best wishes to the Hungarian party, government and people on the 37th National Day of Hungary. Chan Si stressed that the Hungarian foreign minister's visit is proof of the broadening and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

He talked about the major long-term tasks of the Kampuchean people in the defense and construction of the country in face of the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionaries.

On this occasion, Minister Frigyes Puja reaffirmed that his country always closely follows the progress of the Kampuchean people. He expressed the Hungarian people's support for the PRK and highly appreciated the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Heng Samrin Meeting

BK090935 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, this morning received in Phnom Penh Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee.

Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, was also present at the audience, along with Alfred Almasi, Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea.

On this occasion, Chairman Heng Samrin spoke of the development of Kampuchea in all fields during the past 3 years and stressed that these great successes are attributable to the persistent struggle of the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP, and to the material and moral aid of Vietnam, the USSR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community -- including Hungary -- and the peace- and justice-loving peoples of the world. The chairman energetically denounced and condemned the warmongering policy of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries who seek by all means to sabotage the advance of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Kampuchean leader highly appreciated the Hungarian people's firm support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle to build and defend their fatherland

Minister Frigyes Puja expressed joy at the Kampuchean people's great achievements during the past more than 3 years and affirmed that the Hungarian party, government and people will continue to do their best so that the United Nations and other international organizations recognize the PRK.

8 Apr Departure

BK090915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- This morning, Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Phnom Penh after a 4-day official friendly visit to the PRK at the invitation of Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK.

The delegation was seen off by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities. Also present were Alfred Almasi, ambassador of Hungary; and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

During his stay the Hungarian minister laid a wreath at the independence monument in commemoration of male and female combatants as well as cadres killed in action. He visited the Tuol Sleng school-prison, the Kompong Kantuot orphanage, the national museum, the former royal palace and Angkor Wat.

He was received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; and Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and held talks with Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister. An accord on cooperation between the Kampuchean and Hungarian Foreign Ministries was signed. A press communique issued at the end of this visit said that such increased cooperation actively contributes to the strengthening of socialism and progress and to the consolidation of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

CHEA SIM MESSAGE TO HUNGARIAN COUNTERPART

BK080656 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0425 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Apr (SPK) -- On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD council, addressed his warm congratulations to Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Hungarian People's Patriotic Front National Council.

On that occasion Chairman Chea Sim expressed the deep gratitude of the Kampuchean people to the Hungarian party, front and people for their support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the colonialists, the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries from all sides for independence, justice and national construction.

Other Kampuchean mass organizations also sent their congratulations messages to their Hungarian counterparts.

CHHENG PHON ADDRESSES RESOLUTIONS COURSE CLOSING

BK051048 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] The Ministry of Information, Press and Culture held a ceremony at 1600 on 4 April to close a course to study the resolutions of the fourth party congress. Comrade (Tit Im), headmaster of the political, cultural and vocational school, spoke on the successful outcome of this course. He pointed out that only socialism seeks justice and truth for the oppressed working class in the world.

In his speech, Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, spoke on the spirit of patriotism, loyalty to the revolution and fatherland and the struggle to defend and build the country and to improve the people's living conditions. The comrade stressed: All cadres must strengthen and expand their consciousness and stand by and strictly respect and abide by organizational rules, discipline and revolutionary ethics in order to contribute to making the country advance toward progress and authentic socialism. At the same time, they must uphold the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, which is the vital factor for the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

In conclusion, a representative of the trainees pledged to apply their knowledge gained from this study successfully to practical deeds in their respective localities.

KEO CHANDA AT PHNOM PENH TRADE UNION MEETING

BK021229 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Apr (SPK) -- The committee of trade unions in Phnom Penh recently held a recapitulatory meeting in the presence of Keo Chanda, secretary of the party's committee and chairman of the people's committee of the capital. Mok Mareth, vice chairman of the people's committee of the town and Duong Savang, permanent member of the KFTU Central Committee, also attended this meeting.

Last year workers in Phnom Penh put into action 57 factories and plants, most of them for the production of agricultural instruments. Food industry can partly satisfy the needs of the population, and the town's light industry produces 11 different types of articles, from envelopes to shoes. Some 94 percent of the workers are union members.

In order to overcome food difficulties, workers of 20 factories mobilized by the trade union grew 11,650 hectares of rainy-season rice and 63 hectares of subsidiary crops.

The trade union plays also an important role in education of the masses. Due to its actions, 9 kindergartens were built for 427 children of workers, and 508 persons among 640 illiterate adults could read and write.

On this occasion Chairman Keo Chanda congratulated the trade unions of the town for their successes. He encouraged them to use their initiative to contribute to the improvement of workers' living standards and the quality of the productions.

GDR UNION LEAGUE GIVES AID TO PRK TRADE UNIONS

BK060930 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] Aid from the Free German Trade Union League [FDGB] was handed over through the GDR Embassy in Kampuchea to the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions in a ceremony held at the federation's office on the morning of 3 April. This aid consisted of cloth, clothing, sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles and various other consumer goods.

Attending the ceremony on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Lim Tri, chief of cabinet of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and a number of cadres in the federation's office. On the German side was Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to the PRK.

Comrade Heng Teav expressed profound thanks to the FDGB for giving this aid to the Kampuchean trade unions. He said: This is not the first time that the German trade unions have aided the Kampuchean trade unions and people. The German trade unions have aided the Kampuchean people and trade unions since the liberation of Kampuchea from the bloodstained claws of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan in 1979. For this reason the Kampuchean working class has always been grateful to the German working class and pledged to strengthen the bond of solidarity with the German working class and all other working classes throughout the world in order to safeguard peace, build socialism and resolutely oppose the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists.

In his reply Comrade Rolf Dach stressed: The German people will always stand by the side of the Kampuchean people. The presentation of this aid clearly reflects the spirit of fraternal solidarity and mutual care.

The comrade noted: It is necessary for the FDGB to aid the Kampuchean trade union because it is growing with every passing day in the service of the working class.

This ceremony ended at 1030 in a most joyous and intimate atmosphere.

YIT KIMSENG INAUGURATES TAKEO HOSPITAL

BK070658 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] On 29 March the people's revolutionary committee of Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, held a ceremony to inaugurate a health center in Sre Ronoung commune which was built with joint contributions from the people in the commune and aid from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief [OXFAM] international organization.

Comrade Yit Kimseng, minister of health, who also presided over this inauguration ceremony, distributed a quantity of aid to the Sre Ronoung health center. This aid consisted of hospital patient clothing, soaps, medicine and various other necessary items.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, Comrade Vong Savat, member of the Takeo Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, pointed out the development of our country following the 7 January Liberation Day. He said: The health service has developed vigorously from the provincial to the local levels. This development still does not meet the demand of our people. Therefore, all of us must heighten our revolutionary spirit and strive to surmount all obstacles in order to seize more and greater victories in the defense and construction of our country.

Concerning the enemy, the comrade said: Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- cheap lackeys of Beijing -- have been severely defeated. They have, however, stubbornly carried on their subversive activities against our revolution. No matter how hard they try, however, they will definitely suffer defeat in the end.

For this reason, in order to defend our revolutionary gains and maintain public order, cadres, personnel and people are dutybound to heighten revolutionary vigilance, strive to crush all maneuvers of the enemy and hold aloft the two banners -- that is, patriotism and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with the Vietnamese friends.

HENG SAMRIN WATCHES INDIAN ART TROUPE PERFORM

BK051044 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] During its 3-day visit to the PRK, the Indian art troupe performed for Kampuchean leaders and cadres from various central ministries and offices at the Bassac riverfront theater at 1915 on 3 April.

Watching were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and many cadres from various central ministries and offices. Also present were the diplomatic corps of various friendly countries designated to the PRK.

The shows ended at 2200 after members of the Presidium presented bouquets of flowers to the male and female art performers.

VODK NOTES REGAINED CONTROL OF VILLAGES, COMMUNES

BK230328 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Beginning in October 1981, the Vietnamese enemies gathered 10,000 troops to wage operations in Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Western Kompong Thom battlefields and took over many villages and communes which were controlled by our Democratic Kampuchea during the rainy season.

After waging guerrilla activities for 5 months, we have impaired the Vietnamese enemy forces and have cut their supply lines. They have been disabled and have experienced great losses and difficulties. At the end of February 1982 we succeeded in taking back villages and communes in these regions.

Since the beginning of March 1982 we have increased our military activities on the portion of Route 6 between Siem Reap and Kompong Thom. We have expanded our operations against the Vietnamese enemies in Kompong Leng District [Kompong Chhnang Province] and in the Tonle Sap Lake region. We have enlarged a number of our controlled areas along the shores of Tonle Sap Lake in Chikreng District [Siem Reap Province] and in Stoung District [Kompong Thom Province].

Long live our valiant army, guerrillas and people on the Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Kompong Thom battlefields!

ALLEGED U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE IN INDOCHINA HIT

BK081144 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Unattributed article: "Expose U.S. Chemical Warfare in Indochina"]

[Text] The Reagan administration has repeatedly fabricated reports that poisonous gas and chemical weapons have been used in Laos and Kampuchea. Recently, officials of the U.S. State Department have also said that they have a number of documents to use as evidence of the use of toxic chemicals by Vietnamese troops in these two countries.

This fabrication is all in line with their subtle schemes aimed at stepping up large-scale production of poisonous gases to be used as war weapons. The amount budgeted in the 1983 fiscal year for this purpose is more than \$800 million. They have attached importance to speeding up the implementation of the plan to manufacture chemical weapons, a plan which needs billions of dollars in total expenditures.

The Washington ruling circles have long tried to conceal from world public opinion the facts about the tragic results of their criminal, large-scale testing of toxic chemicals during their war of aggression in Indochina. But the facts will certainly be exposed to the world sooner or later. According to documents of the SRV Disarmament Committee as well as of other organizations responsible for this matter in particular, U.S. aircraft dropped more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals on Vietnamese territory, as a result of which various crops and forests on nearly half of the total acreage in Vietnam were destroyed. According to a report by the U.S. secretary of health and human services, Schweiker, 43 percent of farmland and 44 percent of forestry land were used on several occasions by the U.S. as testing sites for chemical products. In addition, 70 percent of the coconut trees and tropical plants on 150,000 hectares were destroyed. During the U.S. chemical war of aggression, more than 2 million people suffered disaster while thousands of others were killed.

U.S. chemical weapons were also used in Laos and Kampuchea. But Washington has tried to pretend that the aforesaid tragic incidents were not caused by this. Schweiker himself has always tried to conceal this fact. In a press conference, he admitted that U.S. pilots were compelled to drop chemical weapons due to technical failures of the aircraft. At the same time, various American press organizations themselves have learned about a report on the U.S. use of poisonous gas for military purposes in Indochina, a report which is regarded by Washington as a top secret in the interests of national security. The New York TIMES openly disclosed that the report on the U.S. use of poisonous gas in Vietnam has been discovered. This fact was revealed following discussions on this matter by high-level circles of the U.S. Government. The report undeniably proves that the chemical war against civilians in the Indochinese countries was premeditated and was carried out with the direct participation of various central U.S. Government organizations.

In Laos the use of toxic chemicals began in December 1965 at the order of the U.S. Army commander in Vietnam, General Westmoreland. At present, this American general, as well as former U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara, says he does not recall whether he issued such an order or not. This is a childish excuse in light of the fact that he himself took part in causing this disaster to the Lao people as well as peoples of other countries in Indochina.

In Kampuchea the U.S. war of aggression resulted in the deaths of 800,000 civilians. As many as 240,000 Kampuchean people were disabled, while 80 to 85 percent of the forests were destroyed by U.S. toxic chemicals. The consequences of the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts are seen even now in Indochina where ailing, disabled people, forests with destroyed trees, drought and infertile soil can still be seen. As for those who were genuinely responsible for the consequences, they claim that they have lost their memories, yet they have taken an active role in denouncing and blaming other people.

In the West, large-scale propaganda has been made from 1 book -- which was quickly compiled -- on the so-called yellow rain and consequences arising from chemical war. The book was written by an American named Seagraves who cooked up various stories based on information collected from those who claim to be eyewitnesses in order to accuse Vietnam of using Soviet-made poisonous gas and toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. The aforesaid book, together with various news reports saying that the Vietnamese have sold poisonous fruits and that Vietnamese soldiers have distributed poisonous biscuits and various materials received by American experts in Southeast Asia, has been used as a tool of deception by U.S. propaganda circles.

With regard to this matter, British academics have doubted if it is true since they have found no evidence to prove U.S. claims that the Soviet Union has instigated the use of chemical weapons. The British paper, the TIMES, reported that it is the yellow rain, as claimed by the United States itself, which has resulted in the deaths of the people in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

At present, the United States has tried to scare its allies so that it can produce a large number of chemical weapons. The New York TIMES indicated that to succeed with its allies and to convince world public opinion, the United States explained the so-called necessity to obstruct the Soviet production and use of chemical weapons by citing as a pretext the so-called danger of Soviet chemical war. It has explained that it has been compelled to prepare for chemical war in self-defense.

All these deceptions of the U.S. ruling circles have been made in order to cover up their past crimes and to implement their plan to prepare for another chemical war to destroy various nations.

FRENCH COMMUNIST OFFICIAL TALKS WITH VONGVICHIT

BK090517 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Comrade Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the PCF Central Committee, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau [date not given]. The French delegation was accompanied by Comrade Nhaiavu Lobaliayao, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee.

On this occasion, Comrade Paul Laurent expressed thanks to Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit as well as to the LPRP Central Committee for the welcome. He also hailed various achievements scored by the Lao people in the cause of socialist maintenance and construction in the LPDR.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed Comrade Paul Laurent and his party and wished them success in their visit to Laos. He also expressed thanks, on behalf of the Lao party and people, to the PCF for encouraging the French people to support the Lao people's struggle for national liberation and democracy in the past.

The guests and the host also held talks on several problems of common concern. The meeting proceeded in a good atmosphere of mutual understanding. Afterward the PCF delegation visited the exhibition hall of revolutionary traditions.

The delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon of the same day for an official friendship visit to Laos. It was welcomed upon its arrival at Wattai Airport by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit; Comrade Nhaiavu Lobaliayao; Comrade Soulivong Phasithidet, staff director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and many cadres concerned.

That evening, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit hosted a banquet in honor of Comrade Paul Laurent and his party.

NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES IN FRANCE FOR VISIT

OW082103 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Paris today on an official visit to France at the invitation of French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. He was met by a protocol representative, and representatives of the socialist embassies and the France-Vietnam Committee, Vietnamese Ambassador Mai Van Bo, and others.

Speaking on his arrival, Nguyen Co Thach said: "My visit is aimed at promoting our relations with France which holds a priority position in our policy towards the West. France is contributing and will be able to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia".

LE DUC THO ADDRESS TO VCP CONGRESS PART II

BK081236 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Part II of report on party building work read by Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi -- read by announcer]

Part Two

[Text]

Strengthen the Ideological Front To Consolidate the Party and To Improve the Quality of Its Political Leadership

Comrades, on the basis of imbuing party cadres and members with the party's line, enhancing their consciousness of socialist revolution and developing their quality, in doing ideological work we must carry out the basic task of inculcating in our entire party, people and army a staunch will, an iron determination and an essential level of knowledge to perform both strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

I. Fully Understand the Line of Socialist Revolution and Enhance the Working Class Stand in the Struggle Between the Two Roads

Realities over the past 5 years have shown that acquiring a thorough understanding of lines, especially the economic line, as well as gaining a firm grasp of economic practices and laws, is no simple matter. In this effort, we cannot merely stop at arming ourselves with theoretical knowledge or a general viewpoint on lines; on the contrary, we must closely combine theory with actual situations and experiences in the process of making lines concrete by translating them into the steps, targets, tasks, politics and norms of our short-term and long-term socioeconomic development plans as well as in the process of organizing the implementation of lines.

To make lines concrete by translating them into plans with correct targets, tasks and norms, we must have a firm grasp of our lines and of reality so as to make scientific decisions and to overcome the tendencies for subjectivism, precipitancy, divorcing oneself from reality and flouting laws, or conservatism, sluggishness, mistrust of the masses, and lacking the will to strive for progress. Only in this way can the lines be profoundly understood, voluntariness in implementing the lines and applying laws be enhanced, and more conditions be created for ideological work to be carried out in depth and to acquire a high militant character.

The recent shortcomings in economic work have clearly shown that after defining the general line and the economic line, the party should have adopted a socioeconomic strategy to serve as the guideline for determining economic structures and building socioeconomic plans satisfactorily. It should also have adopted a correct management system to ensure that the lines are reflected in real life and, on this basis, are implemented ever more profoundly.

A close combination of theory and practice is necessary to avoid being subjective in understanding and making lines concrete. To carry out this task satisfactorily, we must exploit fully and creatively the treasure of Marxist-Leninist theories and the diversified experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties, and must refer discriminately to the experiences of many countries in the world. At the same time, we must attach great importance to reviewing our actual situation, especially in the economic field, we must review our economic activities and draw lessons therefrom to serve as a basis for making the party's line concrete and for developing and clarifying it even further so as to adhere correctly and creatively to the laws which govern the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in our country.

We must overcome empiricism, which scorns theory, as well as dogmatism, which advocates applying the experiences of foreign countries mechanically. Leading and managing cadres as well as cadres doing ideological and theoretical work must be promptly and accurately informed of essential matters. They must look more deeply into reality, listen more carefully to the voices of party cadres and members of the masses, and be more sensitive to the problems that crop up in life so as to point out theoretical and political questions which need to be solved.

Theoretical work and scientific research must be aimed directly at socioeconomic targets and must actively contribute to promoting a thorough understanding of the lines, to developing them and making them concrete and to organizing their implementation successfully.

Proper conditions must be created for the contingent of cadres doing theoretical work and scientific research to carry out these tasks in a satisfactory, organized and principled manner, thereby preventing these cadres from being cut off from the process of preparing for party and state decisions on the economic, cultural and social fields.

Along with and for the purpose of strengthening theoretical work, we must attach importance to reviewing the implementation of the party's lines and policies. Each party committee echelon must adopt an annual program to review a number of frontrank models and some important activities necessary for promoting the mass movement. In the coming days, on the basis of fully understanding the resolutions of the fifth national party congress and reviewing the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth national party congress, each echelon, sector and unity must review its own experiences over the past 5 years. This is aimed at achieving an even greater unity of views on the party's lines, finding out the causes of shortcomings so as to rectify them, and advancing our work to even greater successes.

To ensure that the party's line of socialist construction is fully understood, made concrete and successfully implemented, we must widely improve party cadres' and members' knowledge of social sciences, natural sciences and technology, especially their knowledge of economic laws and economic management. It is necessary to establish a system under which leading and managing cadres are compelled to acquire economic knowledge, thereby stirring up a movement for economic study among the party and the people.

To carry out these tasks satisfactorily, we must build and strengthen the institutes and schools directly subordinate to the party Central Committee, the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences [vien hanh khoa hoc], and other learning institutes. Utmost importance must be attached to strengthening the organs engaged in theoretical work, reorganizing the systems of party schools and schools of management, especially economic management, and various colleges and vocational middle schools; and improving the contents of the curricula as well as the teaching and learning methods of various schools so as to improve the quality of study and to create the basis for a thorough understanding of the lines along with an improvement in party cadres' and members' knowledge in all fields.

We must raise even further the status of the study of politics, Marxism-Leninism and the party's lines in schools and among teaching cadres, youths and students. The contingent of political lecturers of various schools must be reexamined so as to promote their training. This is an extremely important problem where building of new generations is concerned, and a key factor in enabling the party's ideological and political system to assume a real position of absolute supremacy in the spiritual life of our people and to become the ideological system of the entire people.

In promoting a thorough understanding of the party's line and organizing its implementation, we must enhance incessantly the concept of socialist collective mastery, promote the staunch revolutionary stand of the working class in the struggle between the two roads, and overcome both rightist and leftist tendencies.

The socialist revolution is, by nature, the most far-reaching and thoroughgoing revolution. Realities over the past 5 years have clearly shown that, in the process of implementing the party's lines to advance the revolution, the ideological struggle to settle the question of which of the two roads will prevail in the conditions of an economy still largely characterized by small-scale production is extremely difficult and complex.

This struggle requires that party cadres and members be endowed with a profound consciousness of the party's lines and ideals, be firm in their stand and viewpoints, show intelligence and creativity, and make an effort to improve their knowledge.

Subjectivism, impatience, haste or conservatism, and attitudes of small producers and non-productive people -- such as a reluctance to undergo socialist transformation, a desire to enrich themselves by violating policies and manipulating laws and various state regulations -- and illusions prevent us from realizing the fierceness of the class struggle to eliminate exploitation, which have been manifested here and there at one time or another among some cadres and party members, should be criticized sternly.

Taking these facts into consideration, these manifestations and the subjective and ineffective method of working have delayed socialist transformation. While it is very necessary and correct to launch an offensive to smash the mechanism of restrictive bureaucratic subsidization management -- despite some major achievements we have scored so far -- there have been people who are slightly inclined to fail in firmly grasping the principle of democratic centralization and the other fundamental principles of socialist economic management.

While we are emphasizing the unification of the three interests to overcome the inclination to belittle the working people's interests -- a completely correct emphasis -- there have been cases in which the interests of the entire society are neglected or even encroached upon seriously. The shortcomings of some party committees and grassroots-level party organizations lie in the fact that they have not struggled to overcome these shortcomings promptly.

In the struggle to strengthen the material and technical bases of socialism, tendencies toward conservatism, impatience and haste have taken root, incorrectly reflecting the party line. There have been erroneous views which fail to realize clearly the key role of the scientific and technological revolution or simply stress the role of technology and fail to see the active factor of ideology and the strength of the masses exercising their collective mastery. The same situation has been observed in the cultural, social, military, security, ideological and organizational fields.

In the course of advancing the revolution, it is clear that along with some noted positive points, cases of rightist leaning, loss of vigilance and relaxation on the ideological battlefield, which lead the the mollification of dictatorship, have appeared and have caused no small a number of cadres, party members and Youth Union members to succumb to a bourgeois and neocolonialist lifestyle. They have displayed mediocre, degenerate and deviant tastes.

The duty of the ideological task is to actively educate cadres and party members on the lines, viewpoints and policies of the party and state concerning all areas of social activity, and to build a sense of exemplariness in implementing the policies of socialist life models. Through educational, economic, administrative and organizational measures we must positively overcome all negative aspects and determine a steady stand from which cadres, party members and the people can profoundly criticize the petty bourgeois manifestations and resolutely oppose the bourgeois concept and the vestiges of neocolonialist culture and feudalism.

We should fully realize that this is a persevering, uncompromising and relentless struggle. We should make party cadres and members and the people clearly realize that the struggle to resolve the question of who will defeat whom between socialism and capitalism in our country is a long and complicated struggle. We must struggle hard to bring about glorious victory.

There are still many difficulties ahead. Communists must adopt a correct attitude toward difficulties without any illusions, impatience or haste. They must see clearly the limit between the two paths in order to strive to surge forward together with the people to overcome difficulties, to win by all means a victory and to oppose dependence, indifference, irresponsibility and vacillation or faltering when faced with difficulties.

Through implementing the three revolutions, we should build a new economic structure and implement the new system of management to enhance the collective mastery sense of cadres, party members and the people; overcome the deviant inclinations to misunderstand or understand superficially the regime of socialist collective mastery, which only stress political democracy and fail to see the need to reflect collective mastery both in building the economic structure and the systems of management and organization, and in everyday life.

We often understand collective mastery erroneously as a sublime cause and fail to see it as a realistic policy that can and must be implemented immediately. We do not see that collective mastery is a process going from lower to higher echelons which is connected closely with the implementation of all other tasks and practical care for the laboring people's everyday life. We understand collective mastery disparately without perceiving the link between benefits and duties, by stressing either benefits or duties, and without realizing the close coordination among various echelons in exercising mastery which leads to sectarianism and departmentalism, or without realizing the relationship between collective mastery and proletarian dictatorship by underutilizing these two aspects.

We should also overcome the inclination to vaguely understand the class stand by speaking generally of collective mastery without seeing that this is only the laboring people's collective mastery.

II. Develop a Firm Stand Against Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism, and Against U.S. Imperialism and Other Reactionary Forces; Always Uphold Revolutionary Vigilance; and Stand Ready To Defend the Party and the Socialist Fatherland

Maoism, the essence of which is expansionism and hegemonism, has transformed the Chinese leaders into betrayers of Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese people, and into extremely cruel and perfidious aggressors and saboteurs against our country. They have not hesitated, nor will they ever hesitate to use any cruel maneuvers to achieve their political aims.

The task of ideological work is to expose the vile character, perfidy and roots of reactionary Maoist thoughts, as well as the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' sabotage activity in all fields against the revolution in our country and their collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against national independence and socialism in all three Indochinese countries, for the purpose of eventually annexing our country and the entire region.

We must develop in our entire party the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, the sense of combat readiness, and an iron will as well as determination and perseverance in the struggle against acts of sabotage and aggression against our country by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

We must make it clear that this struggle is difficult, complex, protracted and uncompromising. History has entrusted our party and people with this struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for the happiness of the people, and for the fulfillment of our noble international duty.

At present, along with their military activities in the border areas of the three Indochinese countries, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are waging a psychological and espionage war aimed at undermining our people's economy, living conditions, ideology and culture. It is also aimed at injecting the poison of reactionary political thoughts into our party to subvert discontented persons or those who still nurture a vague perception of the class struggle. More dangerous still, by carrying out activities designed to foment political unrest among our people, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have attempted to combine espionage and subversive activities with military actions in preparation for the launching of a large-scale war of aggression when conditions permit.

The task of ideological work is to uphold continuously the spirit of national independence and socialism, to bring into play the tradition of patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and to continuously make clear the uncompromising nature of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces who are working hand in glove with them. Ideological work also has the task of overcoming all manifestations of laxity in revolutionary vigilance, guarding against all manifestations of the thought of compromising, weariness and relaxation among party cadres and members and the people.

Each party chapter must be a fighting fortress and stay highly alert to all enemy schemes and actions. The working-class character of the army and security forces must be improved so as to ensure that our armed forces and security forces can bring into play their traditional resourcefulness and gallantry and remain absolutely loyal to the fatherland and socialism, to the party's objectives and ideals, to the glorious revolutionary cause of the fatherland and people, and to proletarian internationalism.

The tools of dictatorship of the party and state, especially the national defense and security organs and units, must work in close coordination, sharpen vigilance, stand ready to fight, resolutely implement dictatorship in dealing with the enemy and see to it that hostile and bad elements cannot carry out covert or overt activities easily.

The struggle against the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressors and U.S. imperialism is closely linked with the struggle between the two roads in the country and with the common struggle of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, which face the same enemies as we do. This struggle is also unseparable from the struggle between socialism and capitalism worldwide.

Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism are doing everything they can to broaden their offensive against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the countries of the socialist community, so as to achieve hegemony, first in Southeast Asia and eventually throughout the world.

The struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, therefore, is not only the most pressing political task of our party and people, but one of the urgent political tasks of all Marxists and Leninists in the world. We must be fully aware of our party's important responsibility to the class and the nation in this struggle.

III. Hold Fast to the Principle of Maintaining Close Relations With the Masses; Oppose Bureaucratism, Subjectivism and Conservatism; Scrupulously Implement the Principle of Democratic Centralism; and Oppose Liberalism, the Lack of Discipline, the Lack of Democracy and Irresponsibility.

A. We must keep close contact with reality; be sensitive to life; oppose bureaucratism and conservatism; and overcome subjectivism and precipitance.

Keeping contact with reality and the masses, listening to the suggestions of the masses and lower echelons and opposing bureaucratism are matters of basic principle for the ruling party.

The present sluggishness in many important fields, especially the economic field, is deeply rooted in subjectivism, conservatism and bureaucratism, which is a manifestation of one's alienation from the masses in the conditions of the party holding power.

Conservatism usually stems from many factors, including poor understanding of the party's lines, lack of responsiveness to new ideas, failure to stay in touch with reality, alienation from the masses, and failure to listen to the suggestions of party cadres and members and the masses. Conservatism may occasionally spring from subjectivism and complacency, which may cause one to become insensitive, noncreative and reluctant to be receptive to, the creativity of the lower echelons. In those cases where these shortcomings are developed unconsciously, they are normally due to lack of knowledge coupled with little effort in study.

In the economic field, conservatism and bureaucratism are clearly reflected in the maintenance of the apparatus of bureaucratic administration and subsidization and of policies and systems no longer suitable for the new demands of production and life. This apparatus, in its turn, has created more bureaucratism and worsened that already existing in the apparatus itself. It has also created a generation of conservatist, anachronistic, dependent and undynamic cadres. Moreover, it has curbed the capabilities of cadres and has even stifled the initiative and revolutionary dynamism of the masses with its restrictive regulations and irrational policies and systems which do not correctly reflect the party's lines and working-class viewpoint.

Conservatism usually goes hand in glove with bureaucratism, and bureaucratism is often the predominant cause of conservatism. The evil of bureaucratism causes serious bottlenecks in the apparatus; it prevents cadres from getting in touch with the problems of reality, maintaining close relations with the basic units and listening to the views of party members and the masses at the grassroots level, thereby causing the organs on the upper echelons to become unresponsive to reality. This is also a fertile ground for the development of the maladies of subjectivism and precipitance, tendencies which should also be criticized and overcome.

We must oppose bureaucratism among party cadres and members, especially at the upper echelons, among those cadres who often remain indifferent to the boiling demands of production, life and struggle. The evil of bureaucratism manifests itself in many fields, but mainly in the formulation of policies and systems and in organizations and apparatuses and in the work style of cadres.

It is necessary to put an end to bureaucratism and commandism and to the failure to recognize fully the harmful effects of using administrative measures solely instead of economic and educational measures, and of managing the economy with bureaucratic and subsidy-based methods. The funding of all activities with state money has caused the failure of their administrators to calculate the economic results of their operations; instead they wait for complaints from higher echelons. This has resulted in a mechanical application of obsolete and restrictive regulations and the failure to apply set policies and measures and new conditions creatively.

With regard to the ideology and conduct of cadres, it is the practice of bureaucratism and the attitude of officialism that have impeded production, inconvenienced the masses and smothered creative ideas of the lower echelons. We must clearly understand that bureaucratism, as President Ho Chi Minh said, is a sort of internal enemy; or, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, it is the very cause of our failure. We must devise hundreds and thousands of measures to combat bureaucratism and conservatism. First of all, we must point out and seek ways to overcome the detrimental effects of the bureaucratic and subsidy-based administrative system -- the cause of bureaucratism in the economic field -- together with its influence and impact that have been deeply ingrained in all fields of work and all aspects of social life. Every organ and every sector must find out what those harmful and negative effects are so that measures can be devised to overcome them.

Every party cadre and member must deeply improve his understanding of the party viewpoints on the masses, renounce feudal and conservative viewpoints to increase his confidence in the creative capability of the masses, and clearly recognize the role of the masses, the grassroots units and the great majority of party cadres and members who are strenuously joining the fight in all fields of activities. We must develop a work style that is closely associated with the grassroots level and the masses and enforce the various systems designed to help achieve a close understanding of the lower echelons, grassroots units and reality. Leading cadres of central organs -- from the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to the various departments and ministries -- must maintain a close watch over localities experiencing difficulties and over major problems concerning production and life that have yet to be resolved at the grassroots level; and further tighten their grasp of the situation in different regions, especially in the south and the mountainous regions, so as to be able to give guidance, study policies and systems, quickly resolve problems arising at the grassroots level and promptly clear away the existing major restrictions and bottlenecks.

It is necessary to encourage innovations and research efforts; review and popularize progressive models in all fields of activities; give encouragement to cadres who are devoted to their duty and possess great revolutionary ardor; and encourage and assist sectors, localities, units and cadres in developing new innovations so that they will boldly try new things or correct backward things within the scope of their authority. While developing innovations, it is very likely that mistakes and shortcomings will occur. A positive approach is to help cadres of the lower echelons clearly note the shortcomings and inappropriate points with a view to fostering and developing the growth of all the young shoots of innovations, no matter how small they may be.

All organs at the central level must review the actual situation to supplement and revise policies and systems promptly so as to create conditions for the masses' innovations to flourish and for positive factors to multiply as soon as possible.

B. We must scrupulously adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, strengthen discipline and uphold responsibility.

Democratic centralism is the fundamental principle for party building adopted by Lenin. Violating this principle means to weaken the party's organization; and for a ruling party, this leads to the relaxation of dictatorship or to bureaucratic practices and the violation of the laboring people's right to collective master.

Combatting conservatism, bureaucratism and subjectivism, supporting the innovations proposed by the lower echelons and grassroots units, and reviewing the actual situation to renew the managerial system and revise policies and systems are positive manifestations of the enforcement of the principle of democratic centralism as professed by our party and state.

This principle calls for ensuring strict discipline and broad democracy at the same time -- with democracy being geared to creating strength and discipline for the organization. Realizing this principle under the condition in which the party holds administrative power means to ensure that the lines, policies and resolutions of the party, the rules concerning party activities, state plans and the laws of the state are formulated appropriately and correctly and carried out scrupulously.

On the basis of clearly defining the system of responsibility of the organization and every individual and clearly dividing responsibility for management between the central and local levels and between higher and lower echelons, we must firmly uphold centralization and broaden democracy.

In our party there are many good examples in the enforcement of the principle of democratic centralism, in the maintenance of party discipline and in the observance of the laws of the state. However, beside good examples and positive aspects there exist negative aspects of liberalism, lack of discipline and absence of democracy. Manifestations of limited democracy or of democracy for form's sake are still prevalent. We must admit that liberalism and lack of discipline have in the past tended to develop due to the difficulties facing the country and the onslaught of the enemy's psychological warfare. A number of party cadres and members have made unwarranted statements about party lines and policies; they have either failed to implement party resolutions or carried out only those points with which they agree, without seeking advice from the higher echelons.

We encourage the holding of discussions, seminars and scientific meetings to enhance the quality of research; but all these activities must be closely directed. We encourage cadres to make their opinions known to the leadership but this must be done in an organized way and for constructive purposes.

The manifestations of liberalism and lack of discipline by a number of cadres are serious, and they are weakening the organizational integrity of the party. This looseness stems from the lack of a principled character and inadequacy in the sense of observing party discipline and state laws. Maintaining party discipline and abiding by the laws of the state are compulsory to all party members; and this is an issue pertaining to party character without exception. To our party, strengthening discipline is all the more a regular problem that must not be considered lightly.

The economy of small-scale production and the protracted guerrilla war have left in many party cadres and members negative impressions concerning ways of thinking, backward habits and customs, an irresponsible work method, egoism, departmentalism, parochialism and the lack of socialist cooperation. Many of our comrades have shortcomings arising from liberalism and the lack of discipline of a big-industry production system and also because they live among a population characterized by small-scale production but fail to pay attention to forging themselves in accordance with the lines and viewpoints of the party.

We realize clearly that genuine democracy must be extended in order to be able to maintain strict discipline, and that good centralization calls for a correct classification of management. Only through a correct managerial mechanism can we secure good discipline. Nevertheless, all party members must always act within the scope of discipline and organization by submitting timely reports to higher authorities for proper comments and by implementing resolutions and directives correctly and creatively.

The Political Bureau resolution on the organizational task has stressed: The discipline of implementing resolutions, making statements and reports for instructions, and preserving the secrets of the party and state must be maintained through various measures to be adopted by each agency and each unit. The party discipline must always be based on the promotion of internal democracy.

In the machinery of our party and state, arbitrariness, despotism and feudalistic paternalism still prevail. In those agencies and units where cadres in charge are affected by the above ills, the initiative, creativity and ability of cadres, party members and the people is usually restrained. They are usually afraid of criticizing the men in charge or, out of fear of losing face, they overlook the shortcomings of agencies and units, especially those of the men in charge. In these agencies and units, collective mastery is merely a matter of formality and the voices of outspoken people who dare struggle openly are often negated. In those agencies and units, cases of opportunism, flattery, sycophancy, playing it by ear and factionalism have normally occurred, damaging solidarity. Subtle revenge against those cadres who dare struggle openly normally cannot be avoided in those agencies and units.

We must admit erroneous phenomena of undisciplined liberty have at times stemmed from the issuance of inaccurate decisions and the failure to carry out decisions on the basis of democracy. We must remedy this undemocratic situation, primarily in the preparation and issuance of decisions by various leading party organs from the central down to the grass-roots level, while at the same time maintaining firm discipline in the implementation of decisions.

The formulation of work regulations, the perfection of organization and changes in preparing and issuing decisions by the leading and advisory staff agencies of the party and state are of momentous significance in this connection.

It is necessary to build a pattern by establishing a system for collecting the suggestions of subordinates before making an important decision broadly related to economic and life activities. Strong criticism and strict control should be conducted in order to be able to arrive at conclusions promptly and to take preventive measures in cases of prejudice and revenge against cadres, and severe disciplinary action must be taken against those who have committed these kinds of misconduct.

All party committees and control organs must be extremely resolute, fair and just. All party chapter and committee members must firmly preserve the purity of the party, defend truth, struggle against vindictive schemes and unjust manifestations which suppress initiative and find fault with and be prejudiced against cadres.

Within the party, while promoting genuine democracy, we must uphold an iron discipline and scrupulously implement the system of criticism and self-criticism from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the party committees down to the party chapters.

The education of party members on the principle of democratic centralization must be linked closely to the establishment and implementation of work systems on the basis of changing anew the mechanism of management, especially in the economy.

Within the party there should be indoctrination sessions on party regulations. In these sessions we should concern ourselves with the self-criticism and criticism of upper-level personnel in implementing party regulations concerning the duties and rights of party members, the principle of democratic centralization, the reporting system going from lower up to higher levels and vice versa, and self-criticism and criticism, and so forth.

Strengthening discipline and extending democracy result inevitable from upholding responsibility. We should enhance individual and collective responsibility. It is impossible to prolong the current situation of irresponsibility.

The establishment and improvement of regulations, functions and statutes of organization, determining clearly the responsibility of each echelon, each sector, each organization and each individual constitute essential conditions for the party and state apparatus and every cadre and party member to enhance their responsibility. This task must be done intensively.

In 2 years, 1982 and 1983, we must by all means formulate the organizational statutes of various organs and units from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to the primary establishments, and we must complete the establishment of professional standards for the main positions in each organization.

Along with the organizational measures taken on the ideological front, the promotion of morality to enhance responsibility should be emphasized and not be neglected. Ideological awareness, a sense of collective mastery, revolutionary zeal, a sense of responsibility and a high sense of socialist cooperation always constitute motive forces for vigorously developing the system of responsibility which has already been determined by various organizational measures and has been conditioned by material factors.

To really uphold responsibility, we should assess and evaluate good points by citing, commanding and rewarding those organizations and people who have fulfilled their responsibilities well, and should detect shortcomings and determine clearly the responsibility for these shortcomings in order to carry out promptly educational and disciplinary action against those culpable and irresponsible organizations and individuals.

Discipline must be applied equally without exception to all members within the party and the state machinery. Commendations and rewards must be made promptly and justly. The higher the position held by a member and the longer the period he has been trained by the party, the more sternly disciplinary action must be taken if he violates discipline.

If state discipline is infringed upon, administrative measures will be taken while violations of law must be dealt with in accordance with law and not through compromise by members within the party in order to protect one another. The concern of leading agencies and leaders about motivation through moral and material incentives as well as about the maintenance of stern party discipline and state discipline and laws is a matter that should never be neglected.

IV. Cultivate Revolutionism Versus Individualism

The leadership qualities of the party and its prestige are in direct relation to its correct line and the effective implementation of this line. But another element which is also very important in ensuring the satisfactory implementation of the correct line and in firmly preserving the party's prestige is the qualities of party cadres and members as reflected in their work performance and in their communal and private lives.

As party members we must struggle tirelessly for our cause, be ready to make sacrifices for it, lead an untainted life, be typical new socialist men -- the communists -- and set good examples for the masses to follow. Party cadres and members, ranging from members of the party Central Committee to every party member at the grassroots level, must be vanguard and in every way exemplary combatants capable of enlisting the masses' support for the implementation of all the policies of the party and the state.

In the past, when the great majority was surging forward to struggle selflessly for the noble cause of the party and the state, a segment of party cadres and members who had shown a decline in qualities injured the party's prestige and weakened the party's efforts to materialize its line. It is noteworthy that among them there are a number of high- and intermediate-ranking cadres and party members who have spent many years fighting the enemy as far back as before the August revolution and during the resistance against the French.

The decline in qualities, the degradation in lifestyle, and bureaucratic behavior usually stem from individualism. These negative phenomena developed at an alarming rate in a number of cadres due to the fact that they had been influenced by a bourgeois lifestyle and by neocolonialism following the total liberation of the country.

Individualism, together with the influence of bourgeois concepts and of neocolonialism, has destroyed the fighting determination of many party cadres and members who are reported to have misinterpreted the party's policies and have abandoned their duties. Worse still, they have engaged in profitable dealings and have indulged in exploitive and corrupt activities, in demanding bribes, in misappropriating public funds, in acting in complicity with dishonest merchants, in debaucheries and so forth.

Over the past few years, the party has taken severe disciplinary actions against these miscreants and removed them from the party. However, it should be noted that there still exists a number of party cadres and members -- including a number of leadership cadres -- who have committed such mistakes as lacking a sense of responsibility and breaching ethical codes and who have not yet been severely punished.

One may argue that in the face of life's difficulties and the many negative aspects in society, we must have been handicapped by the absence of uniform and effective economic, financial and educational measures needed to deal with these difficulties in a timely manner. But party members are not allowed to relax their training, to fail their noble role as Communists and to stay aloof from their fighting position under any circumstances.

The party must pay attention to organizing systematic indoctrination in President Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, virtues and behavior among the entire party. It is necessary to improve revolutionary enthusiasm, to oppose a decline in qualities, and to guard against individualism and selfishness, that is to value money and illicit interests higher than man's dignity and the ideals of Communist Party members and even higher than the political life of revolutionary fighters.

We must, through realistic actions, reject the false allegation that bureaucracy and degradation are unpreventable ills of the ruling party. It is totally correct that we can prevent this state of illness by enforcing those uniform measures which we have already laid down. We must pay great attention to improving economic management and to relying on the masses to control our working apparatus. We must increase indoctrination activities and intensify party and state control efforts. We must outlaw all perogatives and special privileges; strictly prohibit those agencies which have materials and funds at their disposal from creating a system [of special privileges] for themselves and their cadres; impose a ban on the creation of petty-cash funds; stop indulging in drinking parties and in depravity; and prevent public funds from being stolen by certain units in order to divide them among their members. Party chapters must closely supervise the enforcement of these prohibitions, must give necessary assistance to those party cadres and members who have difficulties making ends meet and must keep in mind that the dignity of party members does not allow them to breach communist ethical codes. An important thing to be emphasized is that the agencies in charge of managing party cadres and members must quickly help these cadres and members correct their shortcomings at the very outset. Party chapters and party committee echelons must scrupulously execute their duty of eliminating from the party anyone -- irrespective of his position -- who has oppressed the masses and has become corrupt such as by accepting bribes or committing exploitive acts; and must seek every way possible to halt this state of affairs.

V. Close the Ranks and Strengthen the Unity Within the Party

Historical experiences learned by our party and by our fraternal parties all show that the invincible strength of the Marxist-Leninist party rests in the unity and unanimity within the party itself.

The unity and unanimity must be based on the correct political line of the party and its organizational and operating principles and must be strengthened with the pure revolutionary sentiments of like-minded people. The traditional unity of the party has always been the main reason for the many victories scored by our party and people.

Over the past few years, as the revolution was reaching a turning point, besides our strong points and achievements we have displayed many shortcomings. In view of these shortcomings and the many difficulties now confronting the revolution, there exist different views within our party about one problem or another in materializing the party line, in appraising the situation and in ascertaining the root causes of shortcomings. It is quite normal to have such different views. What is important is that we must discuss them carefully so that we can correctly appraise our strongpoints and shortcomings, can thoroughly ascertain the root causes of the situation and can integrate those problems regarding theory and practice which create different views. This is to strengthen our unanimity, to solve problems regarding judgement and to introduce those policies which suit the new situation. We are striving to get these tasks done with a determination not to allow this situation to drag on.

In the coming period, the party Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat will work out a program for discussions aimed at reviewing carefully those problems which need a high identity of views and at creating conditions for the participants to make their views heard straightforwardly. This work is very necessary for strengthening unity and unanimity within the party and for improving the party's leadership qualities. We must do it in an organized way in order to solve various problems and to force the mass movement upward.

To ensure party unity it is required that all the party correctly adheres to set organizational principles. Concerning issues on which resolutions have been adopted by the collective, there can be only one will, one opinion and one course of action. Factionalism is absolutely ruled out within the party. Protecting the party's unity as one does the apples of his eyes in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's instruction is the absolute obligation of all party members. Schisms and factionalisms must be considered as the gravest offenses committee against the party and the people.

In the new situation, an appropriate attitude is required of party members. They must contribute to overcoming difficulties by carefully studying the various problems and present their opinions to the party and must neither make unwarranted statements nor remain indifferent and irresponsible. The discussions of the draft documents prepared by the party Central Committee for presentation to the national congress at congresses held recently at various levels -- including the grassroots level -- have allowed us to affirm strongly that the great majority of party members consciously care for and protect the party's unity, display an identify of views with the party's correct lines, and know how to use their democratic rights correctly to contribute their opinions to the central level on general problems facing the entire party. This reflects the strength that is derived from our party's unity.

There exist in the party, however, some comrades who, in spite of their good intentions, have shown a lack of objectivisim and shortness of patience in directing criticisms at the higher or lower echelons from their own standpoints out of their poor method of thinking or their unsatisfactory attitude and conduct. They fail to see their own shortcomings; nor do they carefully weigh the views of others. They express their opinions without due consideration, thus bringing about a lack of unity. We must help these comrades develop an appropriate way of viewing and resolving problems.

It is dangerous that a number of opportunist elements are taking advantage of the difficulties plaguing the party to carry out their private designs. They criticize the leadership and spread distorted information to create internal confusion. Some opportunists resort to flattery and obsequiousness in a bend-with-the-wind fashion in order to win favor of certain persons. They praise some persons while speaking ill of others in an attempt to sow division and foment factionalism. Factionalism is the very symbol of opportunism. The opportunists are unprincipled in their ideological viewpoints, often sophisticated in their arguments and pragmatic in their actions. We must tighten party discipline and purge the party of opportunist elements who are causing division.

A number of Maoist elements have betrayed the fatherland and joined the ranks of the enemy as its henchmen to oppose and sabotage the revolution. They are trying to approach dissatisfied elements and persons still having doubts about the question of nationalities to divide us internally and are distorting party lines and policies in an attempt to build counterrevolutionary forces to lend a hand to the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in secretly sabotaging us in all fields. We must combat Maoism and expose these Maoist elements who are opposing the party lines and serving as henchmen of the enemy. Our party has fought and is fighting Maoism, as it did during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. With the recent victory of our struggle against the war of aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, we have laid bare the anti-Marxist-Leninist, anti-socialist and anti-national independence nature of Maoism and its ultimate goal of being the center and ruler of the universe.

We must oppose Maoism in a thorough manner and check its influence on the party and the people. The party Central Committee will direct the responsible organs to study Maoist thoughts systematically and more comprehensively so as to make party cadres and members and the people clearly aware of the anti-Marxist, unscientific and deceptive characters of Maoism and its advocates as well as their reactionary scheme of colluding with U.S. imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and the independence of nations; to dispel all allegations aimed at distorting the truth and to check all their acts and schemes of sowing division.

Furthermore, a number of opportunist elements who have been expelled from the party are seeking ways to divide our party internally. They blatantly distort party lines and policies, refute the gains of the revolution, blacken the party's achievements and discredit its international line in a bid to weaken the international solidarity of our party and people with the parties and peoples of fraternal countries. In reality, they themselves are lending a hand to Maoism to weaken the party. We must smash all such allegations made by them.

VI. Ceaselessly Strengthen International Solidarity and Inculcate the Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism in Party Cadres and Members and the People

True to proletarian internationalism, our party always struggles against all tendencies for big-nation chauvinism or nationalist selfishness. It holds that in our time, the legitimate interests of any nation are inseparable from those of the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement -- of which the Soviet Union is the pillar -- and that legitimate patriotism must be closely associated with lofty proletarian internationalism.

Our party has unceasingly consolidated and strengthened the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, considering it as its principle and its strategy as well as its revolutionary sentiment. The Soviet Union has incessantly assisted us in national construction and national defense. This assistance has been extremely great.

Precisely as President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: by following the road charted by great Lenin -- the road of the October Revolution -- the Vietnamese people have scored very great victories.

It is exactly because of this that the Vietnamese people's loyalty to and gratitude for the glorious October Revolution, great Lenin and the Soviet people are extremely profound. Our party and people must strengthen forever their militant solidarity and their relations of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is also our party's noble proletarian internationalist obligation to the strengthening of the socialist system and the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

Our party has constantly consolidated and strengthened the special relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, considering this as a law governing the development of the revolution in the three countries and as a matter of vital significance for the destiny of the three nations. This reflects the pure revolutionary sentiment and the age-old solidarity among the three parties and three peoples. Our party, our state and our people must constantly cultivate this solidarity, this militant alliance and these special relations.

Our party has also ceaselessly consolidated and strengthened the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community. It is always grateful for the assistance of the parties, the states and the peoples of various fraternal socialist countries and has unceasingly maintained its sincere sentiments for the brothers who share its ideal. This solidarity and this cooperation represent an invincible strength which no reactionary force can undermine. All the opportunists and reactionaries who are seeking to distort our party's line of international solidarity so as to sabotage this solidarity and cooperation are doomed to failure.

The entire party and people must regard the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries as a principle and a matter of strategic significance of our party's and state's foreign policy. This also is a condition for the survival of the revolution in our country and an unavoidable obligation to the working class and people throughout the world and to the international communist and workers movement which our party always strives to fulfill.

We must educate party cadres and members and the people so that they may have a profound understanding of our party's internationalist viewpoint and line. We must ceaselessly inculcate in them the spirit of proletarian internationalism and overcome all bigoted nationalism or big-power nationalism. All words and deeds of party cadres and members must be aimed at incessantly contributing to strengthening the party's solidarity and unity and to promoting international solidarity.

Comrades, these tasks and aims of the party's efforts to strengthen the ideological front so as to consolidate the party and to improve the quality of its political leadership are also the main objectives of the education in the party's working class character. Obviously, strengthening the party's ideological front is an immeasurably important factor in creating spiritual and material strength. It is also an extremely important factor in enhancing the quality of the party's leadership and its fighting capacity.

We must enhance the party and scientific character of ideological work so as to make it really effective. The entire party must do ideological work; all party members must do ideological work, clearly see their position on the ideological front and take the initiative to fulfill their won responsibilities.

Party organizations, especially party committee echelons, party chapters, propaganda and training departments and other departments at various levels and in various sectors must carry out ideological work.

They must change their methods of doing ideological work and know how to coordinate all organs, departments, sectors and mass organizations and to use all instruments -- information, culture, arts and letters, education and so forth -- to carry out this task. They must closely combine propaganda and education with organizational work and with the review of reality in doing ideological work.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

Kaysone Speech

BK090807 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered at the Fifth VCP Congress in Hanoi on 28 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Le Duan, respected comrades in the congress Presidium, beloved comrades:

The LPRP delegation deems it a great honor and is extremely glad to attend the fifth congress of the majestic and noble VCP. With fraternal and intimate love and with the pure, comradely friendship which have bonded our two parties and peoples in revolutionary struggles to score glorious victories, we would like to extend the warm salutations and best wishes of the Lao Communists and people to the congress and the heroic Vietnamese Communists and people.

Amid an atmosphere of special joy and elation, we miss Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers movement who rendered great services by bringing the light of Marxism-Leninism to the struggle for national salvation of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and founded the Indochinese Communist Party -- the predecessor of the present LPRP.

Beloved comrades, after listening to the political report of the VCP Central Committee -- with its profound and clear-cut contents regarding the socialist construction and safeguarding of Vietnam -- we are of the view that since the fourth party congress, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the VCP headed by beloved and respected Comrade Le Duan, the Vietnamese people have written another splendid chapter in their glorious national history and won ever greater confidence, love and admiration from brothers and friends in the world.

Just emerging from the fierce and long wars against colonialists and neocolonialists, with wounds that have not yet healed, the Vietnamese people had to wage a new fight against aggression by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. With their glorious exploits in defeating the two aggressive wars launched by the Beijing reactionary clique and its Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey, the Vietnamese people have not only firmly defended their fatherland, they have helped the fraternal Kampuchean people free themselves from a genocidal disaster, restore their country and build a new life, and contain the plots of expansion, aggression and annexation by the reactionary circles in the Beijing leadership, thus making a very important contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in this region and in the world.

With a struggle filled with great sacrifices, the VCP has resolutely protected the purity of Marxism-Leninism, exposed the true nature of Maoism and unmasked the great traitors of the Chinese people and the world revolutionary movement. At the same time, with a tradition of hard work and endurance and with a sense of creative and industrious labor, the Vietnamese people have scored numerous achievements in building their economy and developing their culture, thus strengthening the potentials of their country in all fields and drawing numerous excellent experiences in advancing directly toward socialism as a former colony with a backward economy.

All of these historic victories scored by the Vietnamese people -- which are of epochal significance -- have testified to the fact that the VCP is a staunch and experienced contingent of the internationalist and workers movement, and that the Vietnamese people are very heroic and absolutely loyal to the party and the fatherland and have sacrificed and stand ready to make more sacrifices for independence, freedom and socialism and for fulfilling their internationalist obligations. The LPRP and the Lao people wholeheartedly hail the victory of the VCP and the fraternal Vietnamese people and consider it as their own.

Beloved comrades, in the past 6 years, directly confronting the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Lao people -- under the correct and resolute leadership of the LPRP -- have gradually smashed the enemy's acts and schemes of opposing and sabotaging our country with the aim of swallowing it up. In this way we have restored a normal situation in the country and consolidated the people's administrative power with every passing day. We have scored significant successes in rice production and collecting agricultural taxes, thus basically managing to meet the people's food requirements. Illiteracy has been largely stamped out among the people of all tribes. The cultural standard of the people and cadres has been gradually raised.

In the foreign affairs sector, we have stepped up efforts to strengthen our solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and have attentively made contributions to the struggles for revolution and peace in this region and in the world. These all-round great efforts have served to strengthen further and stabilize the posture and strength of the Lao revolution and to raise further the position and influence of the LPDR in the international arena.

Comrades, in the new period of the revolution, the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam -- which is the invaluable bequest left behind by President Ho Chi Minh for the two parties and countries -- has further flourished with a new quality and can be broken by no reactionary forces.

The implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the SRV has achieved fine results as is shown in the building of the Laos-Vietnam border into a permanent border of friendship and peace, in diversified activities in the political, economic, cultural and technical fields and in the relations of brotherhood between border provinces of the two countries. These results have constantly strengthened the forces of the countries in all fields, firmly ensured the independence and the prosperous development of each country and, at the same time, constituted an important factor for preserving peace and stability in this region.

We are very elated to see that even though encountering numerous difficulties and shouldering heavy burdens of international obligations, the Vietnamese party, government and people have tried in all respects to render great and timely assistance in various fields to the Lao people in defending and building the young LPDR. The beloved children of the Vietnamese people, continuing to enhance the pure spirit of internationalist proletariat, have shared weal and woe and stood shoulder to shoulder with the Lao cadres, combatants and people in the new period of the revolution, thus further increasing the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

On this majestic and grand podium, once again on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I would like to express our profound and sincere gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government and people for their invaluable assistance and deep affection shown to us. I wholeheartedly hail and profoundly thank all Vietnamese specialists, volunteer forces and economic counselors for using wisdom and labor, as well as sacrificing blood and lives to fulfill the Lao revolution.

Particularly, I want to thank the Vietnamese parents and wives who have endured the agony of waiting for their children and husbands who are fulfilling their internationalist obligations in our fatherland. On this occasion, I would like to express our profound sympathy and sincere thanks to you. The great virtue and immense sacrifices of the Vietnamese people in the Lao revolution will be engraved in the history of Laos and the memory of the Lao people forever.

Fully conscious that the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity, the militant alliance and all-round cooperation constitute a law of existence and development of the two countries, our party has always paid attention to educating party cadres, members and people of all tribes to do their best to safeguard the Laos-Vietnam solidarity and resolutely oppose all wicked divisive schemes of the enemies. Our party has instructed our young generations in cultivating this special relationship so as to make it bear more fruits and last forever.

We are proud that in all crucial and fierce trials in the past as well as at present, we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and have done our best to contribute to the victories of our beloved brothers and comrades. In the future, we will continuously expand our close coordination with the Vietnamese comrades and increase our mutual support in all fields in order to bring into full play the potentials of each country for the successful defense and building of socialism in each country.

Comrades, at present, the reality in the world shows that the three revolutionary currents and peace movements are growing unprecedentedly stronger and larger. In the meantime, the imperialists — led by the U.S. imperialists — are in a weak position and are suffering severe crises. Their conflicts are becoming fiercer with every passing day. Loping to extricate themselves from such a deadlock, the Reagan administration has stepped up the arms race, created a danger of a nuclear war and threatened the security of the world community, thus aggravating the situation in the world. Faced with this situation, the revolutionary and peace forces must further heighten their vigilance and strengthen the solidarity among their ranks in opposing the adventurous and warmongering policy of the imperialists and reactionary forces.

We highly value the new proposal made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, in his speech delivered at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions. This proposal in the continuation of the implementation of the infamous peace policy adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is the most important factor in the evolution of peace and international detente.

We solemnly condemn all acts of sabotage, provocation, intrusion and threat of aggression by the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles against the SRV, and demand that they cease their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. We are ready to do everything possible to preserve our relations of friendship with the Chinese people and to establish normal relations between the LPDR and the PRC for the interests of the peoples in the two countries.

The Lao people wholeheartedly hail the great victory of the fraternal Kampuchean people in the struggle to defend and build the PRK under the correct leadership of the KPRP led by General Secretary Comrade Heng Samrin. This victory has restored the traditional solidarity between the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in the struggle against their common enemies for the earnest interests of the peoples in the three countries. All acts of assistance to the Khmer reactionaries, which are aimed at opposing and sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution, serve not only the dark scheme of the Beijing clique, but will bring disaster to their own countries as well.

We deem it necessary to promote a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries with the aim of creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples in this region.

We completely support the drastic measures taken by the Polish party and state to extricate the country from the serious crisis created by the imperialists and reactionaries, aiming at safeguarding and preserving securely the socialist fruits of the Polish people.

We completely support the just struggles of the peoples in the countries in Central America, (?the Caribbean) the Middle East and other regions in the world against the intervention, threats, aggression and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. We firmly believe that these struggles will win victories.

Adhering to our consistent foreign policy, we will continuously increase the special relationship with Vietnam and Kampuchea, strengthen our solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, promote our solidarity with all peace and progressive forces, and do everything within our power to contribute to the common struggle of the peoples in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and all friends throughout the world for their assistance and support to our Lao people.

Beloved comrades, in the past several decades of our revolutionary struggle, we are very proud to have the heroic VCP and the Vietnamese people by our side to encourage and help us. The experiences drawn by you, comrades, in the defense and construction of your socialist country are also excellent lessons for us. We are firmly convinced that the resolution adopted by this congress will further encourage the Vietnamese people to march forward to score even greater achievements in building their beloved country into a rich and strong entity.

I wish the congress a glorious success.

Long live the great friendship, special relationship and all-round cooperation between the two countries -- Laos and Vietnam!

Long live the majestic and honorable VCP!

Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!

May the great President Ho Chi Minh remain in the revolutionary struggles and special relationship between our two parties and peoples forever!

Thank you.

Hungarian Delegate's Address

OW091021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[From the Hanoi press review for 1 April]

[Text] Under the boldface headline "Flush With Noble International Feelings," today's NHAN DAN carries the greetings from international delegations attending our party congress.

In his greetings speech, Comrade Laszlo Marothy, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation, said: Displaying a principled valiant spirit and perseverance in revealing its shortcomings, the VCP has once again demonstrated that it is a worthy, outstanding vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, the leading force of Vietnamese society.

We are confident that with their implementation of the strategic line of economic construction specified in the political report, with their intensive labor, and with their incredible industry, the Vietnamese people will overcome any trials they may face. In the current grave economic situation and, I might add, at a time when the world political situation is fraught with so many serious tensions not encountered before for a long time, the implementation of the guidelines set for the 1981-1985 period is an important task of the Vietnamese Communists, who have lived up to their international prestige.

Foreign Delegations' Departure

OW082108 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- Foreign delegations have left here after attending the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. They were delegations of the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, the Socialist Party of Australia, and the Communist Party of Australia. While in Vietnam, the guests visited economic, cultural and social establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other places.

SYRIA, YEMEN GREET LE DUAN ON REELECTION

OW082045 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- Le Duan has received congratulatory messages from Syrian and Yemeni party leaders on his being reelected general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party of Syria, in his message, expressed his satisfaction with the cooperation between his party and the V.C.P. and between the governments and peoples of the two countries. He also expressed his belief that the relations between the two parties and countries would constantly develop in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, said in his message: "In Democratic Yemen, we closely followed the developments of your congress and realized that by efforts to bring about the important results and resolutions, your congress was a great historic event, a great achievement of the world revolutionary movement, thus contributing to increasing the influence of the principles of scientific socialism, for the victory of which our fraternal Yemeni and Vietnamese peoples are struggling".

He wished for a constant consolidation and development of the close relations between the two parties and peoples.

LABOR COOPERATION STRENGTHENED WITH USSR

OW082132 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 8 Apr -- "The agreement on labour cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed a year ago has effectively contributed to Vietnam's construction", remarked Minister of Labour Dao Thien Thi in an article on the significance and result of labour cooperation between the two countries.

"The Soviet Union", Dao Thien Thi wrote, "has helped Vietnam train scientists, technicians, economic managers with university and higher qualifications and skilled workers specializing in various economic and technical branches. The Soviet Union has sent tens of thousands of experts to Vietnam to help build economic, cultural, scientific and technical establishments, and train and improve the skills of Vietnamese cadres and workers on the job.

The Soviet Union has also provided accommodation and education, at Soviet universities, colleges, institutes and vocational schools, to hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese students, post-graduates, researchers and workers, who, together with those trained in the other fraternal socialist countries and at home, have been serving as nucleus of various branches of Vietnam's national economy.

"The Soviet Union and Vietnam have over the past year broadened their cooperation in a new form: bilateral labour cooperation.

"The Soviet Union has undertaken to help Vietnam train and improve the professional skills of Vietnamese workers at Soviet factories in such branches and jobs as desired by the Vietnamese side, with a view to accelerating Vietnam's socialist industrialization.

"Under the study and work system, Vietnamese workers will in a period of five to six years receive vocational training and improve their professional skills as well as their general knowledge and secure for themselves the industrial working style. In the process, they will also contribute to communist construction in the Soviet Union.

"The Vietnamese workers enjoy the same rights and interests as their Soviet colleagues in the same jobs with regard to wages, social welfare and insurance and other rights. The Soviet offices and factories employing Vietnamese apprentices will ensure their material, cultural and spiritual welfare such as accommodation, clothing and other facilities, and create a necessary sentimental environment for them to work, study and live as comfortably as at home.

"This cooperation will help improve the professional skills of a large number of Vietnamese workers and broaden the range of trades and professions as required by Vietnam's socialist construction.

"In the first year of implementing this cooperation agreement, several thousand young Vietnamese, male and female, were signed on as apprentices in dozens of jobs at Soviet factories. Wherever they learn and work, at engineering factories, coal mines, chemical plants, textile factories, etc, in the provinces of Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donets, Kamerovo, Rostov and Krasnodar... they have received warm and fraternal welcome.

"This year, the Soviet Union and Vietnam will further strengthen their labor cooperation with increases in the numbers of jobs and learners. A number of Soviet factories will experiment on the method of training of technicians and workers for a complete factory."

GOVERNMENT GRANTS PLO AMBASSADORIAL STATUS

BK081500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Today, 8 April, Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son received Mr (?Saysh Salim Amad Siri), the charge d'affaires of the PLO representation in Hanoi. The vice minister informed the charge d'affaires of our government's decision to upgrade the PLO representation in Hanoi to the ambassadorial level.

Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son availed himself of this opportunity to reassert our government and people's strong and determined support for the Palestinian people's heroic struggle, especially the current struggle of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River against the Israeli Zionists in order to regain their sacred national rights, including the right to self-determination, the right to return to their native homeland, and the right to found an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

SUBROTO DISCUSSES NEED FOR MORE FOREIGN AID

BK071117 Jakarta OANA in English 1002 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Pool item]

[Text] Jakarta, 7 Apr (OANA/ANTARA) -- Prof. Dr. Subroto, minister for mining and energy, said Wednesday [7 April] that, being credit worthy, Indonesia would, if necessary, seek more financial aid from abroad. He made this remark in answer to a question if, in view of the declining foreign exchange earnings that might affect development activities, more foreign aid would be required.

Minister Subroto explained that foreign credits obtained in the framework of IGGI (Inter-Governmental Group in Indonesia) would go on as usual according to plan.

He denied that new loans would make Indonesia more dependent on foreign countries by saying, "This is only of temporary nature; we don't want to be so for ever."

According to him, the government has already made the necessary calculations and the matter is expected to be finalized within 3 months time.

He also hoped that the situation would have improved in the third and fourth quarters of the year "which is indeed within expectation."

Subroto emphasized that at the moment foreign aid to Indonesia had obviously reduced, considering that "our development programs at present for 78 percent are being financed with domestic funds and only 22 percent with aid from abroad."

"The role of domestic funding of development has steadily increased, whereas foreign aid has gradually diminished. Everything is being done to see to it that the national budget would not be revised. We shall see how things are faring. I think it will take just a little time."

Another effort is, according to the minister, the expected increase of revenues from the export of non-oil commodities.

"The government will attempt not to change Indonesia's export and try to find some of its shortcomings. We will see how the market situation develops," Subroto said.

Answering a question about foreign oil companies' going to cut production in view of OPEC's last decision, Minister Subroto said that three or four big oil companies like "Total Indonesia" of France would do so.

It was earlier reported that "CALTEX" (USA) would cut its production with 200,000 barrels a day, while the remaining 100,000 barrels a day would be divided among the other companies.

Under the OPEC agreement Indonesia was prepared to lower its oil production from 1.6 million barrels to 1.3 million barrels a day, a reduction of 300,000 b/d.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

BK081407 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] A draft agreement between Indonesia and France on cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the development of a scientific and technological center was signed in Jakarta today. The draft agreement was signed by Minister of State for Research and Technology Habibie for Indonesia and Minister of State for Scientific Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement for France.

Cooperation between the two countries was been established several years ago, especially cooperation on scientific research and technological development in May 1979 and cooperation in the marine research in 1980.

The French research and technology minister has been in Indonesia since 4 April and today he held a meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha building in Jakarta.

The purpose of Chevenement's visit to Indonesia is to discuss, among other things, cooperation in the aviation sector, energy planning, the use of geothermal energy for village development, the production of ethanol, [word indistinct], cartography and volcanology.

1981 OIL, LNG EXPORT EARNINGS REPORTED

BK051300 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0735 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Jakarta, 5 Apr (ANTARA) — Indonesia's export of crude oil and oil products showed a 13.04 percent increase in 1981 against its value in 1980. According to Bank Indonesia figures, the value of the export was \$15.174 billion last year as against \$13.424 billion the year before.

State-owned oil company Pertamina contributed \$5.782 billion to the 1981 total export value while the rest was earned by foreign oil companies operating in the country (\$5.518 billion through work contracts export and \$3.875 billion through profit-sharing contracts).

The January 1982 export value however was down 21.2 percent compared with the January 1981 figure, the two figures being respectively \$985 million and \$1.25 billion.

Liquified natural gas (LNG) export meanwhile increased 10.2 percent in 1981 from the 1980 figure. Indonesia's LNG export in 1981 earned \$2.513 billion or \$232 million above the earning in 1980 which was \$2.281 billion. Of the 1981 earning total, \$1.13 billion was gained from LNG produced at the Badak field and \$1.383 billion from that produced at the Arun field. LNG export in January 1982 was \$244 million, 19 percent above the January 1981 figure which was \$206 million.

INTERNATIONAL PRICES OF BUNKER OILS LOWERED

BK080833 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0744 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 8 Apr (ANTARA) — The state oil company Pertamina has as from April 2 lowered the international prices of marine fuel oils (bunker) in Indonesian ports to make them competitive with those at nearby foreign ports, as part of a program to boost exports of commodities outside oil and gas. For the same purpose national companies operating ships carrying exports direct to destination countries may also be given a 3-month credit for bunker supplies as an additional export incentive.

Pertamina's director for domestic supplies R.D. Adi Sumarta told the press here Wednesday [7 April] the prices have been changed for three types of marine fuel oils as the following:

Marine Fuel Oil (MFO): from U.S.\$245 to U.S.\$195 per metric ton.

Marine Diesel Fuel (MDF): from U.S.\$245 to U.S.\$325 [as received] per metric ton.

Marine Gas Oil (HSD): from U.S.\$355 to U.S.\$325 per metric ton.

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